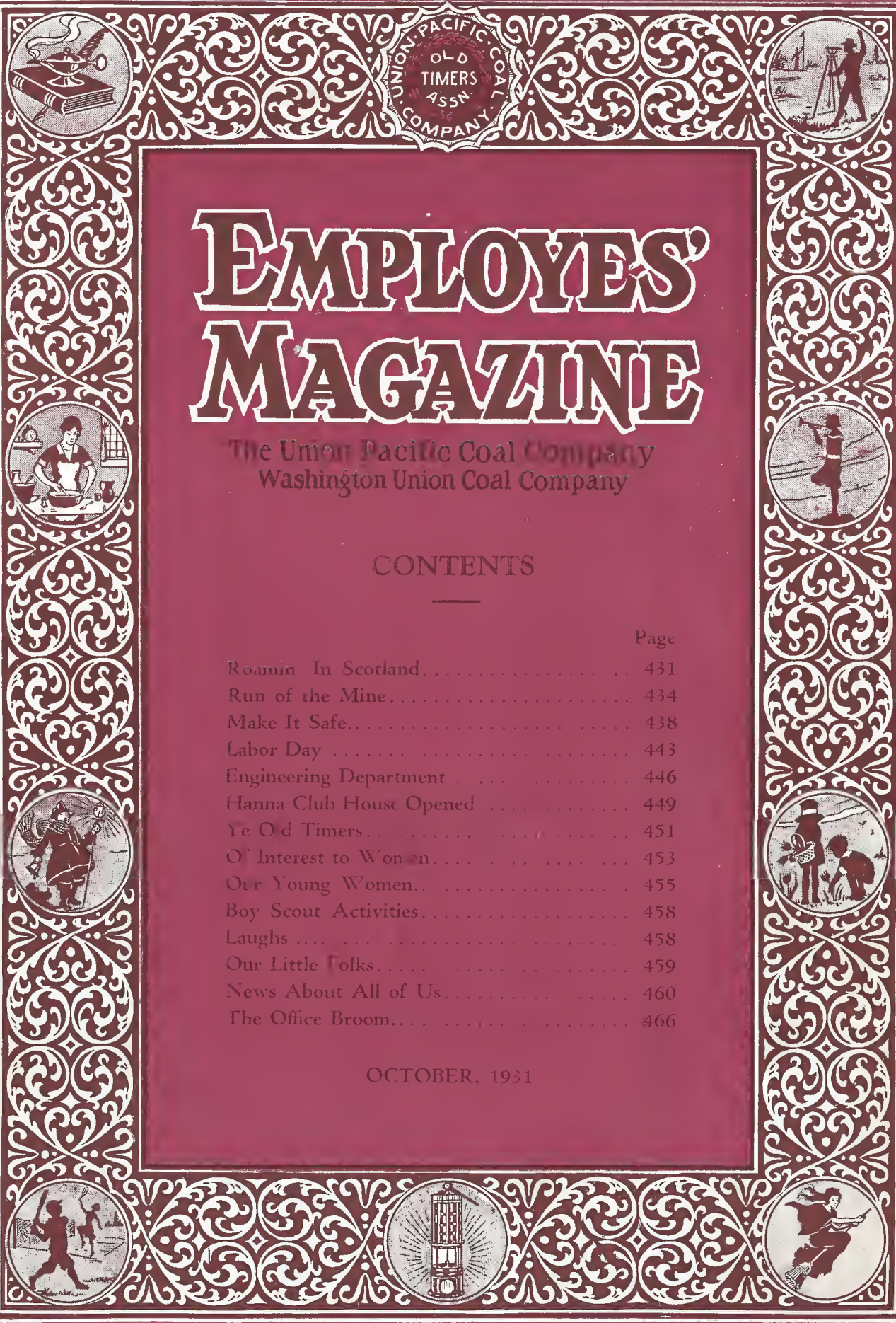

EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

The Union Pacific Coal Company
Washington Union Coal Company

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OCTOBER, 1931

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EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

WASHINGTON UNION COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 8 | OCTOBER, 1931 | NUMBER 10

Roamin' In Scotland

By GEORGE B. PRYDE

TO LOOK forward for months to a visit to one's Native Land after an absence of many years, and then to have one's dream come true; to walk familiar trails and view the scenes of the far gone yesterdays; to meet again and greet one's close relatives and friends, is an experience beyond expression.

One blistering June day this year, my wife and I stood on the deck of an Atlantic liner in New York Harbor, visiting with friends, while the last minute preparations were going forward prior to our sailing eastward to Great Britain. It seemed, as we waved a last goodbye to our friends on the docks, as if the whole of the Caledonian Clubs had come to bid the passengers and crew of the good ship Caledonia God Speed and bon voyage to Glasgow. The language sounded little like that of New York as the last adieus, both jovial and tearful, were shouted to us as we moved swiftly outward—the homely Doric came to us in great volume across the water.

A hurried rush was made by all on board to inspect the cabins which would be our living quarters for the ensuing eight days. The scene that met us, personally, was well nigh beyond expression, and rendered us speechless. Our cabin was a bower of flowers, and other gifts, and as we looked at them and read the telegrams and letters, all sent by our friends, our hearts were full indeed. A steamship is the most democratic of places. One becomes quickly acquainted with his neighbors, and adjusts himself quickly to the ship's routine.

One of the pleasant remembrances of the voyage occurred the first Sunday en route, when we had the pleasure of attending religious services in the spacious Tourist Hall. The room was filled to capacity, and as the Captain and the Second Officer read the beautiful service of the Episcopal Church and old familiar hymns were sung with wonderful melody, one was impressed with the reverent feeling displayed. Representatives from many denominations were present, each entering sincerely into the service. None asked his neighbor what his religious beliefs were. It seems a pity that more of that spirit of friendly tolerance is not displayed in our religious relations with each other.

One morning as we stood looking across the water, a shadowy outline was visible. This shadow gradually merged into the coast line, and soon we were sailing off the north coast of Ireland. Poets have sung of the Green Hills of Ireland, and it may be they are always green, but on that morning, with the quaint whitewashed houses nestling in the valleys, they seemed more beautiful and green than any we had ever seen. It seemed but a short time before we were passing the Isles of Arran, of Mull and Kintyre, on the west coast of Scotland, next we were passing Rothesay and Dunoon, famous Scottish summer resorts, and in the evening we anchored at Greenock, waiting for the rise of the tide which would take us to Glasgow.

It would be difficult to analyze my feelings as I gazed again at the shores of my native Country, retracing steps made many years ago, when, as an emigrant boy outward bound, I had gazed with infinite sorrow at these same shores as they rapidly receded from view. For, travel where one may, to the remote place of the earth, there must always remain a warm part in one's affections for the land of his birth.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
'This is my own, my native land'?"

A short tour was made of Glasgow, while waiting for a train. Here, later, we were privileged to meet Major John B. Mavor, of the Engineering firm of Mavor and Coulson, of Glasgow. Major Mavor remembered his visit to Wyoming, and the many friends he met. We were indeed indebted to him for his genial hospitality and efficient guidance through his firm's works. It was entirely due to his management that we had such a splendid view of King George and Queen Mary on their arrival in Glasgow to perform a civic duty. There was little of the pomp and pageantry of Royalty in their appearance, but rather the attitude of two of Britain's foremost citizens doing their job without

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Eunice M. Gilbert, Editor.

ostentation. This was forcibly exemplified when the procession stopped while the King walked over to where a police officer was standing to greet the officer warmly because he was wearing the Victoria Cross. It is such democracy as this that endears the Royal Family to the British people.

After our visit in Glasgow, we were soon speeding eastward to my native village, Peat Inn. It seemed strange, on reaching the railroad station, near my home, to be greeted by brothers and sisters who had grown to manhood and womanhood during my absence, but the meeting was none the less sincere and enjoyable. In a short time we were in the old home, greeting father, who is going down the valley of life to a genial old age. One realizes fully the changes time has wrought in the interval. When I left home father was in the full strength of his manhood; now he is well over four score years. It was not decreed that I should see mother, as she had passed on ten years before, but it was my privilege, the following day, to walk with silent tread through the little church yard and stand reverently beside her grave.

The day after reaching home, I visited the old schoolhouse which I attended as a boy. As I was shown over the school, I am afraid that the teacher thought me rather inattentive. It seemed difficult to control my thoughts as back over the years they sped, and I recalled the schoolmaster who taught us. He was a wonderfully capable man, trained for the ministry, later renouncing that profession to become a teacher, remaining in the same school for a period of fifty years. Involuntarily I looked on the desk for the Tawse (strap) which he wielded so skillfully and effectively. Some of the more daring spirits hid it periodically, but this did little good, as a new one would make its appearance with startling suddenness soon after the old one disappeared. Probably he kept a spare for such emergencies.

Scotland has many fine exhibitions of athletic sports during the summer months. On July 4, while looking for a little excitement, we hied to Markinch Games, in the midlands of Fife, We were well repaid, as a Bag Pipe Band contest was in progress when we reached there. Eleven bands were lined up for the contest, and the playing was most excellent, and as I think back on that day, I will not soon forget it. As each band played its respective numbers, and gave way to another competing band, excitement was at its height. The sports field was beautifully situated among the trees, and the gayly dressed bands came on the field, dressed in the Stuart and Black Watch Tartan, the drummers dressed for the most part in Red Coats and Tartan Kilts. Every part of the equipment was immaculate, the marching evolutions beautifully executed, and above all sounded the music of the pipes. It was surely a scene to stir one's soul to its very depths. The bands were composed largely of former pipers from the Scottish Regiments, as evidenced by the many war medals worn. They were judged by the accuracy of their evolutions, while marching, the neatness and general condition of their uniforms, and their technique in playing. The judging was done by capable Military Pipers.

The grounds of Balbirnie, where the contest was held, provided a most beautiful setting, and as the gayly dressed pipers marched into the space provided for the contest, with pipes playing and Tartan plaids and ribbands fluttering, it was a sight to thrill any Scottish American. We shall not soon forget that day, and as we drove homeward, it was not hard to imagine we heard the echoes of the pipes. Later we were to have a similar experience in Princes Street Gardens in Edinburgh, when on a Saturday evening, within the shadow of the Castle walls, we heard the Edinburgh Police Pipe Band, many of the players being veterans of the World War.

One may spend an enjoyable day visiting Dunfermline Abbey and Pittencrieff Glen. The old Abbey at one time was of magnificent proportions, being able to house three kings with their retinues. Little now remains of the old edifice but the ruins to the west and south of the present Abbey. In the nave under the pulpit rests the body of King Robert the Bruce, the heart now resting in the ruins of Melrose Abbey. While taking Bruce's heart to the Holy Land for interment, Black Douglas was slain in a battle with the Moors in Spain. The heart was later returned to Scotland and buried in Melrose Abbey. It is said that Queen Margaret, who built the original Dunfermline Abbey in the tenth century, and her husband are buried in the Abbey. On the tower of the present Abbey great letters have been cut stating that this Abbey is dedicated to King Robert the Bruce.

After leaving the quietness and seclusion of the cloistered Abbey, with its legends of murder, of hate and religious intolerance, it is a relief to wander in Pittencrieff Glen immediately across the street from the Abbey. In this vicinity Andrew Carnegie was born and spent his boyhood. The

Princes Street, Edinburgh. Sir Walter Scott's monument in the center.

Laird of Skibo's money has made a real fairy land of the Glen it being under the administration of the Carnegie Trust, and money is spent lavishly in providing free entertainment for those who visit the grounds. The story is that a former owner of the estate, and a relative of Andrew Carnegie had a quarrel, and on this account no one of the name of Carnegie was allowed within the confines of the Glen. Andrew Carnegie when a boy, being denied the right to play with other boys on account of the embargo against his parents, decided that if he ever was able to purchase the Glen, he would do so, and dedicate it to the use of the public without any restrictions. Whether this be true or not, the Laird of Skibo was enabled to buy the property and deed it to the town of Dunfermline. The Carnegie Trust specializes in music, and during the summer, some of the best British Military and Civilian Bands give concerts. It was our pleasure to hear a splendid concert by the band of the King's own Scottish Borders.

A short distance to the west lies Stirling Castle, overlooking the field of Bannockburn, where King Robert Bruce gained a decisive victory over the English soldiers in 1314. It was while making a journey to Stirling Castle to see her son that Queen Mary was kidnapped by the Earl of Bothwell and imprisoned in Dunbar Castle. Stirling Castle is a typical Medieval stronghold and is the headquarters of one of the Highland regiments. To the east of Stirling Castle lies Lochleven Castle, where the unfortunate Queen was to spend many years in exile.

One feels depressed, as one wanders through those old Castles and listens to the tales of intrigue and murder associated with them. It seems to be a peculiar characteristic of the Scot to spend much time in looking backward, feeding the smouldering fires of old hates and jealousies. Early in July we saw the spectacle of 50,000 Orangemen making their annual pilgrimage to Kilvinning, and later that evening parading the streets of Glasgow, flaunting their strength in the faces of their hereditary enemies, which developed into a near riot in which many people were injured. It would seem to the casual observer that if more time were spent in getting better acquainted with each other, in harmonizing each other's view point, and in throwing bouquets instead of bricks, many of those ancient racial and religious prejudices would disappear.

It was a real pleasure again to visit Edinburgh, the present Capital of Scotland, around which clusters so much of Scotland's history. It is a never ending delight to wander in Princes Street Gardens, to listen to the music of the bands, both Brass and Pipe, and to be startled by the incongruity of listening to an itinerant preacher proclaiming the everlasting truth of the Gospel, while nearby an unbeliever proclaims vociferously "There is no God," and on the outskirts of the crowd, calm and stately, but with all embracing eyes, saunters the ever present "Bobbie". And I desire to pay a tribute to these efficient guardians of the Law. Whether busy directing traffic on a busy city street or on a lonely road in a highland Glen, he was the same courteous official, a symbol of British Law, but uncompromising in the performance of his duties. We, in America, might with profit copy the average Britisher's attitude in his ingrained respect for law and order—but I am afraid I have wandered far from Edinburgh and its environs.

To sit in St. Giles Cathedral, the present head of Presbyterianism in Scotland; to hear the pealing organ; to listen to the old hymns sung in perfect harmony by the choir; to look at the King's chair, in which Commissioner James Brown, a Scottish miner sits when in residence at Edinburgh; to think back over the centuries of the important part that the church has played in Scottish history; to read the names of many of the illustrious dead inscribed on the tablets; to read the names on the banners of the famous Scottish regiments,—Waterloo, Lucknow, and the Crimea; to participate in the services and feel that one is indeed a part of that great assembly, compels a serious and introspective mood. Then to walk within the precincts of the ancient Castle amid scenes at once of tragedy and inspiration; to look out over the ancient city; to see the Firth of Forth in the distance, spanned by the great bridge built by Sir William Arrol, to the north the Highlands, making a beautiful setting, makes one feel that here indeed is a city with a magnificient setting, from whose confines radiated an early culture that made its impress upon the rest of Scotland.

Perhaps one of the great inspirations that one receives in visiting Edinburgh is to walk within the walls of the War Memorial, built by the Scottish people within the Castle grounds to the memory of the Scottish soldiers who fell in the World War. One finds an atmosphere here that can be found in few public buildings. People walk with silent step, and with a spirit of reverence, through this most beautiful building, and everyone seems to catch some of the spirit of sacrifice that those soldiers made, and, as one leaves the building, he feels that he has indeed stood on hallowed ground. A short visit to Holyrood Palace completes a busy afternoon. The King and Queen had just finished a number of weeks holding court in this old Castle, which is the hereditary home of British Royalty. A tour of the several rooms was very interesting. The room where the ladies are prepared to be presented to the King and Queen seemed to interest the female members of the party.

One could write indefinitely of Edinburgh, but we must hurry south for a short visit before we leave Scotland. One should not leave Scotland without visiting the Walter Scott country, in the valley of the Tweed, Bernyside and Abbotsford, and Dryburgh, Jedburgh and Melrose Abbeys. One has a very much better conception of Sir Walter Scott and his writings after walking through Abbotsford and viewing the many interesting things that Sir Walter collected and wrote about. It seems a pity that one so finely gifted should have attempted such

an enterprise as the building of Abbotsford, which was to end so tragically for its owner.

As one views the ruins of the Abbeys, Melrose, the most beautiful, and thinks of the spirit of religious intolerance that wreaked such wanton destruction upon so beautiful a building, uncontrolled rage rises within one against those who were guilty of such a crime. Into these Abbeys went the physical effort and high idealism of thousands of master craftsmen and it seems a pity that some public spirited Scotsman does not undertake to restore at least one of these old Abbeys, as a memorial to those ancient architects and builders.

Dryburgh Abbey has many historic associations, as within its walls lie the bodies of Sir Walter Scott and Earl Haig. As one stands beside the graves of these famous Scotsmen, one feels that it is a fitting resting place for one because this is a part of the country from which he drew the greatest inspiration for his writings.

"Mountain and mist, lone Glen and murmuring stream,
The shaggy forest and the grey hillside;
These are thy features, Scotland—these the pride
Of those that love thee, and thy minstrel theme."

And for the other, because it would seem a particularly appropriate resting place for a soldier whose life was occupied in defending the far flung places of the empire. In a later article, I shall write of the Scottish Highlands, England, and France.

Run of the Mine

The Proposed Washington Coal Conference

AFTER weeks of cogitation, involving the writing of many letters of inquiry, the Secretary of Labor recently decided that "with operators representing the great bulk of the total labor employed unwilling to cooperate—it is not possible to assemble a conference representative of the industry generally", therefore the request made by Mr. Lewis on June 11, addressed to President Hoover, was without result.

More recently, Governor Sampson of Kentucky invited the governors of Pennsylvania, Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia to confer relative to relieving the deplorable conditions that govern the coal situation in the states mentioned, this proposed meeting inspired by the Hazard, Kentucky, Coal Operators Exchange.

The president of the Carnegie Coal Company is reported to have urged that the governors of Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia get together in an attempt to curtail production through proclamation of martial law similar to the handling of the oil situation by the governors of Oklahoma and Texas.

President Lewis of the U. M. W. of A. has made public announcement that an attempt will be made at the next session of Congress to secure regulatory legislation affecting the industry.

Something may eventually come out of these various activities but in the last analysis, the industry, like the individual, will doubtless be compelled to resort to a self-saving line of conduct.

What Will the Morrow Bring?

AS THIS is being written, word comes through the press of world changes that are momentous. Britain's Labor Government was compelled to yield its control to a Coalition Government led by three Laborites, Prime Minister MacDonald, Chancellor Snowden and Minister of Labour Thomas. Lloyd George, Liberal, and Stanley Baldwin, Conservative, sunk all political differences, joining Premier MacDonald in the task of saving Great Britain from bankruptcy. Taxes were raised, the salaries of officials, school teachers, the army and navy, and the police force were cut, and the 2,800,000 receiving a government dole were compelled to take ten per cent reduction. On Sunday, September 20, plans were laid to suspend gold payments in Great Britain which were hastily put into effect.

In our own country, stocks and bonds fell under the impact of England's action. With dividends being reduced and passed, the result of corporate earnings steadily falling, the inevitable liquidation of wages has been taking place in many industries. On September 22, the U. S. Steel Corporation ordered a ten per cent cut in wages, which action was immediately followed by the Bethlehem Steel and General Motors Companies.

On Monday, September 21, President Hoover appeared before the Legion Convention at Detroit. Pointing out that the treasury faced a "large deficit", Mr. Hoover warned that taxing the rich would not be the sole solution. "We must face the absolute fact", he said, "that the rich can be taxed to the point of diminishing returns and still the deficit in our ordinary and necessary expenditures would not be covered even upon a basis of utmost economy."

The chief executive called on the Legion to enlist in the fight for economic recovery, the first stone in the foundation of which he described as the stability of the United States government.

"We can carry out present expenditures without jeopardy to national stability," he said. "We can carry no more without grave risks."

We listened to a great churchman preach a driving, dynamic sermon a few days ago. To our mind, the most compelling thing he said was, "What America and the world most wants in the present crisis is men who are bigger than their jobs, men who can see into the future, who have the vision and courage to point the way—to lead."

Russia Strangles American Industries

ON JULY 29, Mr. James W. Gerard, former ambassador to Germany, reviewed the Russian competitive situation in a radio address, Mr. Gerard making some very startling statements. Mr. Gerard mentioned the fact that one-seventh of the surface of the earth, known as the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics—Russia—a country three times as large as the United States, is now conducting the most remarkable experiment ever conceived in the mind of man, 160,000,000 people having been poured into a tremendous crucible.

The Russian government controls all the natural resources of that great country, which cost it nothing. It simply confiscated them. It owns all the mills and factories for converting raw materials into finished products. It has all the labor it wants at a wage level fixed at or slightly below actual existence; sour black bread, cabbage soup and ill smelling dried fish the principal food of the Russian worker, his wife and children.

Under such conditions, Russia is able to produce goods more cheaply than can be made anywhere else in the civilized world. In fact, no other nation can hope to compete with her unless its people are reduced to the Russian standard of living. Therefore, Russia can produce goods at home, send them abroad, pay the cost of transportation, pay import tariffs and still sell below any other country in the world.

Mr. Gerard cited the experience of the manganese mine owners. Manganese ore is used in making modern bigh grade steel. During war times it becomes a prime necessity. Some months ago, the Russian government started selling manganese on the American market. The Russian agency in America was told to sell it at whatever price was required to get the business. American buyers of manganese were told in effect: "No matter what prices you are offered by American manganese producers, we will guarantee to sell it to you at so many dollars a ton cheaper than their lowest bid."

Russia got the business. The American manganese mines were closed and the American manganese miners joined the great army of unemployed.

The same situation extends to wheat, to anthracite coal, to pulp wood and to a commodity we hear very little about, but which runs up into millions annually. We refer to sausage casings. Much of the sausage consumed in America today is sold in Russian casings. The world has an over-supply of cotton which is unsalable, yet Russia has scheduled a tremendous cotton planting program. There are other materials that they are putting out, oil, asbestos, chemicals, canned meat, canned fish, flax, and the cheaper grades of candy.

Recently, two United States Government departments asked for bids on matches. American match companies submitted their bids, so did the Russian government. When the bids were opened, it was found that Russia offered to sell our government matches at a price below any American manufacturer paying fair prices for raw materials and fair wages to labor.

Mr. Gerard looks on the Russian situation as a distinct menace to American industry, in fact to world industry. Human life, privation and suffering counts for but little in Russia. It is said that ten million lives were lost in the Red revolution of 1917. The Soviet government exerts the power of absolute and arbitrary embargo on anything from the outside world reaching the Russian border. A tourist is not even allowed to carry Russian silver money out of the country. When he visits Russia he does so under the terms and conditions laid down by the Russian government. Therefore, Mr. Gerard suggests that there is nothing in international law nor international procedure to prevent the United States and other countries from treating Russian goods as Russia treats the goods of other countries. It is his opinion that an absolute embargo on Soviet products should be established by the other nations of the world. In substance, he suggests we should turn back on Russia the wealth that she is taking out of the bodies and souls of her own starving people, to upset the employer, farmer and working man in America and elsewhere. This is a day of swift and increasing change. We are inclined to think that Russia should be allowed to continue its own experiment without, however, pulling down the standards of living that obtain in better governed countries, and so why not let Russia and Russian goods stay at home.

The British Coal Industry

THE Tenth Annual Report of the Secretary of Mines of Great Britain for the year 1930 was released in August. The costs of production were slightly higher in 1930 than those of the year previous, but a slightly higher realization per ton brought the net return for 1930 almost up to that of 1929. Voluntary plans for the regulation of

coal prices in South Wales and Northumberland Districts were contributory factors, more particularly in export prices.

The British ton contains 2,240 pounds and this fact should be taken into account when reviewing the following figures covering the combined results obtained in England, Scotland and Wales for the year 1930. For convenience, the money figures have been reduced to our basis of dollars and cents.

PER TON OF 2,240 POUNDS OF COAL SOLD

Lahor costs	$2.235
Costs other than labor	1.080
Total cost	$3.315
Profit	.090
Total realization	$3.405
Pounds coal loaded per man shift, all classes included	2.162
Average cash earning all classes, per man shift worked	$2.23
Average days worked during year	245
Average cash earnings, all employes, for year	$546.35

The total production of coal fell off 14,025,000 tons, or nearly 5.5 per cent; 75,750,000 tons, or 31 per cent of the total output was undercut by machines and 3,747 mechanical conveyors handled 42,500,000 tons or 17.5 per cent of the output.

Traffic Accident Prevention

THE Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, recently made an examination of accident reports suffered by motor driven vehicles, furnished them from forty states.

Analyzing 564,639 accidents, in which 27,235 persons were killed and 643,795 were injured, the Travelers found that 21.4 per cent were caused from "exceeding the speed limit," 16.1 per cent were the result of the car being driven on the wrong side of the road, 30.8 per cent were caused by the driver who did not have the right of way but took it anyhow, 7.1 per cent were caused by the driver "cutting in" to traffic when he should have waited for traffic to ease up so he could come into the traffic lines. and 14.3 per cent were caused by the car being driven off the road way. The remaining 10.3 per cent of accidents were caused by automobiles passing standing street cars, passing other automobiles on the curve or hill, and failure to signal.

We are publishing this statement relative to automobile accidents for the reason that a large percentage of our employes drive automobiles, past records indicating that many of the highway accidents occurring in the vicinity of our mines, several of which resulted in the death of one or more persons, included employes of our companies. The man who is a careless automobile driver will he a careless mine employe, and likewise, he will prove careless in and about his own household, whether engaged in repairing his car, setting up and taking down stoves, chopping wood or any of the many minor activities that householders indulge in.

The United States is a great country with a large population, but 27,235 funerals and 643,795 non-fatal injuries occurring on our streets and highways in forty of our forty-eight states during the year, represents a substantial measure of human suffering.

Reversing Russia

A COLORADO coal trade magazine recently published over the signature of the Company's President, the following rather terse statement:

> "My understanding of the theory and plan of the Soviet Government of Russia is that all capital should be conscripted and put to work for the laboring man. That everything should be subservient to the workers.
>
> "We in Colorado are now to view an entirely new experiment—one absolutely reversing the new Russian theory. The President of a large coal company has just announced that the company will borrow from the miners and their laboring men one-half of all their earnings during the next three months, or for a longer period if necessary. I understand the loan is without security or interest.
>
> "This, to my mind, indicates a distressful condition in the affairs of that company, and which to me is more important, an endeavor to shift the burden of management and capital to the already burdened shoulders of the worker."

Our immediate reaction to the loan project was, that the members of the U. M. W. of A. employed in Colorado, gave little consideration to the fortunes of the Union men and the employers of Union labor located in their neighboring state of Wyoming.

Ten Minute Talks With Workers

This is the tenth of the series of Ten Minute Talks With Workers, which is reproduced with permission of the "Times", London, England.

WHAT THE "BOSS" DOES FOR THE WORKER*

IF YOU are content to have a mind which skims over the surface of things, you will be satisfied with the current teaching of those who tell you that

all the capitalist-employer does for the worker is to "exploit" him as a "wage-slave". If you are willing , however, to dig a little you will soon see that this easy answer simply will not do, because it does not cover the facts.

Nature has decided that man's needs shall be satisfied only by goods, and that goods to satisfy the needs shall be obtained only by work. An out-West settler hunts, shoots, dresses, and cooks his meat before eating it; a Lancashire weaver in England or a Pennsylvania miner in the United States has nothing to do with any of these preliminary processes. He comes home hungry from work, and there it is piping hot and very agreeable.

In the economic revolution of society it has come to pass that in a country of the "Western" type, like the United States, very few workers indeed do any work directly aimed at producing the goods which are to satisfy their own needs. The "boss" is the centre and pivot of the complicated machinery of production, distribution, and exchange which brings it about that workers produce goods which they do not consume and consume goods which they do not produce. Apart from other higher conveniences and satisfactions derived from sharing in this Western type of civilization (security of life and limb, personal freedom, rights and duties of citizenship, etc.), the worker who "digs" a little in search of social truth will soon find that even on the material side work now brings more to the worker than ever it did. And there is one simple but sufficient proof of this, for the "master man", the independent worker, still exists and in quite large numbers, but he is in general no better off, and very frequently worse off, than the man who is employed in the same trade in a big "works"; and on the top of that he has as "master" to do for himself as "man" all the things that the "boss" does for the so-called "wage-slave".

He Takes the Risks

Notice, to begin with, that the "boss" takes the risks of industry off the shoulders of the worker. Both in fact and law, the first claim on industry is the wages of the workers in it. The "boss" may make a profit; he must pay the wages he has agreed to pay. If just before a pay-day he goes bankrupt, the unpaid creditors are participators in the realized assets. They get their 100 cents to the dollar, and the others share what is left. Workers, it is to be feared, seldom reflect how rigidly the law has hedged around their interests, but the truth is that in this most important respect society has put itself wholeheartedly at the worker's back.

Reference was made above to the Lancashire weavers. Well, in the olden days, when the weaver owned his own loom and worked in his own cottage, he had to gad about to the housewives round about him to collect and buy the yarn; and when he had woven his cloth he had to carry it to "town" to find a purchaser for it. You will find the whole process described in Defoe's "Tour", a sort of "Murray's Guide" to England compiled by the busy author of "Robinson Crusoe". The Lancashire weaver today spends all his working time weaving. The heavy tasks of buying yarn and selling cloth are done for him by the "governor", or "boss". He has not lost any independence worth considering for its moral value, and the economic partnership into which he has entered has greatly increased the return he gets for his work.

Unemployment does not prove that the "boss" does not take this risk and relieve the worker of these tasks, any more than the street accidents in New York prove that the police do not control the traffic—which everybody knows they do, and do amazingly well. Unemployment (which, at its worst, is always only a small fraction of employment) only proves that the risks of industry are such that even skilled, clever, far-sighted "bosses" cannot carry them all, and must throw some of them on their partners in industry—the workers. Just as wise "bosses" have an "equalization of profits" account, so as to reduce the difference between fat and lean years, so wise workers will set up a corresponding "equalization of wages" account; and certainly the last word, scarcely even the first word, as to how to do this satisfactorily has not been said.

He Provides the Guidance

Carlyle taught us 70 years ago to talk of "Captains of Industry". We have got to talk now of "Marshals of Industry"; we have got to place our best brains at the head of our factories and do what they tell us, or we shall lose the industrial battle. Forty-eight million Britons have to live in the British Isles, nearly all of them between the Clyde and the English Channel, and they are not going to do it, certainly they are not going to do it well, unless the most capable men are in command of their industrial and commercial establishments, and, being in command, are obeyed.

And this is precisely where a vast improvement can be made. Careful experiments, carried out by trained minds by scientific methods, have shown that organization can increase output almost indefinitely without increasing the physical or mental exertions required from the worker, and of this increased output with stationary work the workers claim and get a large slice.

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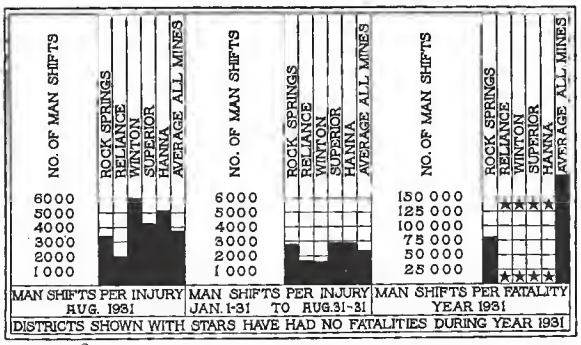
Make It Safe

August Accident Graph



THE accident record for August shows that we had 13 lost time accidents, 9 of which were considered serious, a serious accident being one which disables a workman for 7 days or more.

Of the 13 injured men, 7 had reported for work before the end of the month, but not until they had caused a loss of 49 days of idleness on account of their injuries. The length of time that the other six injuries will keep the injured workmen away from work is estimated at 390 days.

While many of our men may think that our safety record is getting along in good shape, yet when you look at the above record for one month, it shows very plainly that we still have a lot to do before we really have a good safety record.

During the month each one of the five districts had two (2) or more lost time accidents. However, several of the mines, namely Rock Springs No. 4 Mine, with 3,476 manshifts, Reliance No. 1 Mine with 1,241 manshifts, Superior "B" Mine with 2,305 manshifts, Superior "E" Mine with 2,322 manshifts, and Hanna No. 6 Mine with 206 manshifts, worked the entire month of August or a total of 9,550 manshifts without a lost time accident.

Superior "B" Mine still leads all the mines in having the best safety record, having worked 8 months with only 3 serious injuries and 2 consecutive months without a lost time injury. Superior "E" Mine is added to the list for the first time in several months to have worked an entire month without a single lost time injury. Congratulations to "E" Mine, for many of the men thought that such a thing could not be done. Keep the good work up, men. Rock Springs No. 4 Mine, with 3,476 manshifts worked, had an exceptionally good record for August, as well as Hanna No. 6 Mine. Winton No. 1 Mine with 2,522 manshifts worked missed being in the "no accident" column by having only one lost time accident, which entailed a loss of 3 days' time to Joe Mutz, tunnel worker, who received a slight laceration to the hand by a small piece of falling rock while drilling a round in the face of a rock tunnel.

The Graph for the month of August places Winton in the lead with 6,006 manshifts per injury, and for the period January 1 to August 31, 1931, Superior is leading with 2,918 manshifts per injury and Hanna is a close second with 2,901 manshifts.

Rock Springs is gradually slipping back. At the end of the 6 months' period they were at the top with 2,854 manshifts per injury. Come on Rock Springs, don't stop! You still have four months to go and you can easily win again if you stop your accidents.

BY MINES

Place	*Man-shifts*	*Injuries*	*Man-shifts Per Injury.*
Rock Springs No. 4..	3,476	0	No Injuries
Rock Springs No. 8..	4,527	3	1,509
Rock Springs Outside	2,208	0	No Injuries
Reliance No. 1.....	3,137	2	1,567
Reliance Outside	864	0	No Injuries
Winton No. 1.....	2,522	0	No Injuries
Winton No. 3.....	2,199	1	2,199
Winton Outside	1,285	0	No Injuries
Superior "B"	2,305	0	No Injuries
Superior "C"	2,212	1	2,212
Superior "D"	31	0	No Injuries
Superior "E"	2,322	0	No Injuries
Superior Outside ...	1,654	1	1,654
Hanna No. 2.....	707	0	No Injuries
Hanna No. 4.....	2,252	1	2,252
Hanna No. 6.....	206	0	No Injuries
Hanna Outside.....	1,993	0	No Injuries

BY DISTRICTS

Place	*Man-shifts*	*Injuries*	*Man-shifts Per Injury*
Rock Springs	10,211	3	3,404
Reliance	4,001	2	2,000
Winton	6,006	1	6,006
Superior	8,524	2	4,262
Hanna	5,158	1	5,158
All Districts.....	33,900	9	3,767

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO AUGUST 31, 1931

Rock Springs.....	81,064	29	2,795
Reliance	29,007	17	1,706
Winton	40,668	25	1,627

Superior	67,101	23	2,918
Hanna	40,610	14	2,901
All Districts.....	258,450	108	2,393

Tono Wins

At the State of Washington First Aid Meet held at Renton, Wash., August 22, 1931, the Tono lads won first place with a perfect score:

Washington Union Coal Co. Tono Team..	100.0%
Pacific Coast Coal Co. Team.....	98.8%
Washington Water Power Co. Team.....	97.5%
Bellingham Coal Co. team.....	96.4%

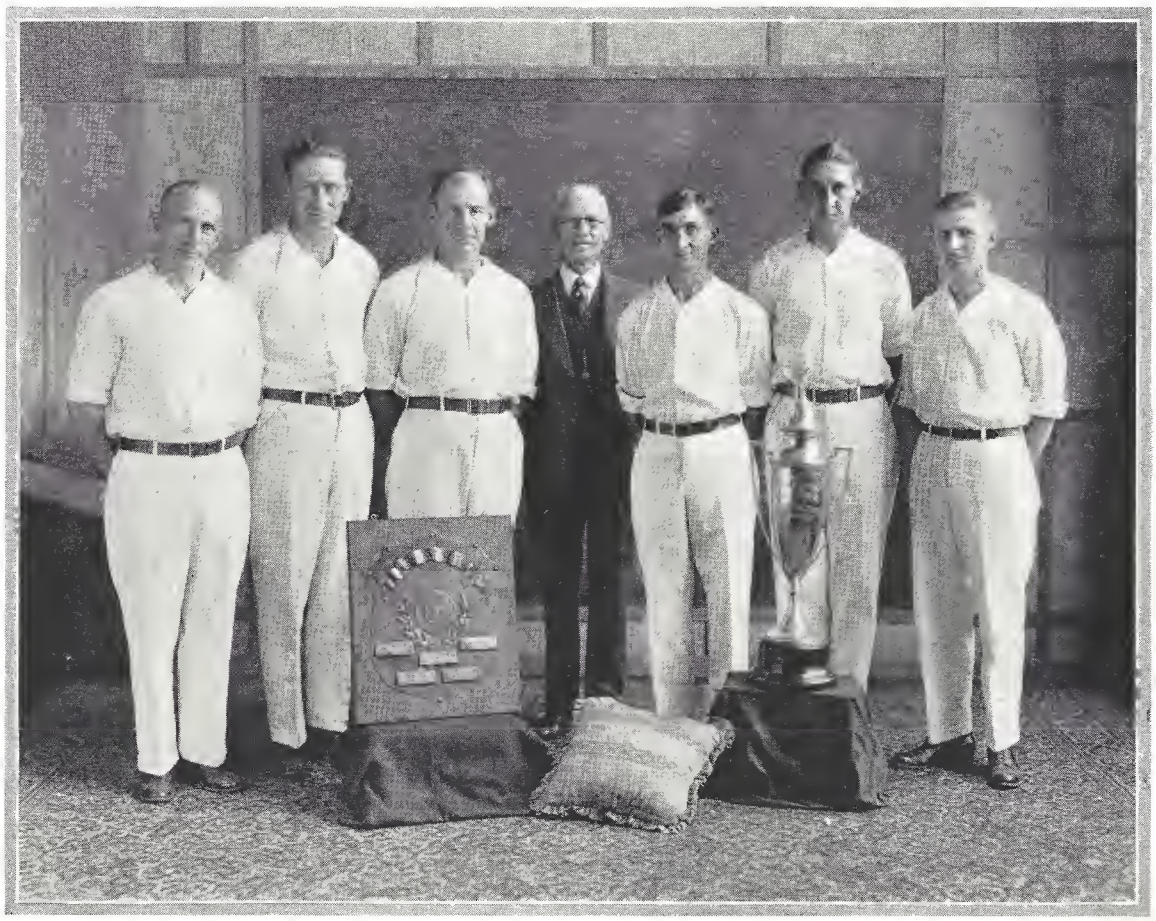
A total of 19 Teams entered the Contest.

The Tono Team consisting of Fred Pontin (Captain), B. A. Peterson, J. W. Mossop, J. M. Dowell, Fort. Yedloutschnig and Charles Way, is a modest group of fellows not at all prone to be puffed up and not seeking praise or glory. The knowledge of being efficient in humanitarian work always has first place in their minds; but the people of Tono and vicinity have the feeling that any team that wins *three second places* and *four first places* in major contests of this character in six years, which is the record of this Team, is deserving of plaudits.

Various civic organizations and the press in Washington have given their work much favorable comment, and The Union Pacific Coal Co. family in Wyoming is pleased to join their Tono friends in heartiest congratulations.

Semi-Annual Safety Prizes Presented to Rock Springs District

BEFORE a large gathering in the Old Timers' Building on the evening of August 29th, the semi-annual safety prizes for the district having the greatest number of man-shifts per lost time accident were awarded to the Rock Springs district. This was a double honor to the Rock Springs section, for this is the first time it has ever won the first prize and in winning the award a record of 2,854 man-shifts per injury was made—a record



Reading from left to right: B. A. Peterson; Fortunad Yedloutschnig; J. W. Mossop; William Hann, Manager of Mine; Fred Pontin, Team Captain; Charles Way, J. M. Dowell. The bronze plaque was presented by Governor Hartley in behalf of the Department of Labor and Industry. The cup is the usual one.

exceeded but once since 1925—when the plan was instituted. Indeed, Rock Springs may well be proud.

Superintendent T. H. Butler, presiding as chairman of the meeting, expressed the desire that the mines in Rock Springs might continue their splendid record. He introduced our Safety Engineer, Mr. V. O. Murray, who reported the accident record of the month of July, showing a very marked improvement. The record for Reliance, leader of all the districts for the month, was 2,274 manshifts and no lost time accidents. Hanna was second with one lost time accident and an average of 2,867 manshifts per accident. Winton was third, Superior fourth and Rock Springs ranked last.

I. N. Bayless, Assistant General Manager, presented the beautiful electric clock and one hundred books for the Community Club House to the Community Council. Mr. Jack Ramsay, in behalf of the Club, received the gifts with fitting appreciation of the caution the men had used to make these prizes possible and urged the wives to take a greater interest in reducing accidents.

Mr. George B. Pryde, Vice President and General Manager, congratulated the Rock Springs field upon its achievement, which he said he had almost lost hope would ever win. He urged them now to "hang on". After expressing pleasure in the better safety work being done, Mr. Pryde delighted the audience with an illustrated account of his recent trip to Ireland, Scotland, England and France. Four reels of film helped to transport the audience to the scenes of Mr. Pryde's homeland which he in his interesting manner so vividly described that we too, almost felt ourselves traveling the same places.

Dancing was enjoyed during the remainder of the evening, while punch was served by the ladies of the Community Council.

What is a Safe Workman?

The following was taken from the Holmes Safety News, published at Birmingham, Alabama, and are the ten best answers selected from a group of less than 200 who gave their definitions of what should constitute a safe workman. Which one do you think is the best?

1. An efficient workman.
2. One who produces results without accidents.
3. One who realizes accidents cause delay, cost money and cause suffering.
4. One who knows work can be done without injury, and does it.
5. One who plans his work so as not to injure himself or his fellow-workman, which makes him efficient and careful.
6. One who recognizes hazards and prevents their consequences.
7. One who gives counsel, heeds advice and avoids snap judgment.
8. A safe workman is one who produces results without injury to himself or fellow workmen.
9. A safe workman is one who does his work efficiently with the material at hand and without accidents.
10. A person is a safe workman only so long as he, without injury to himself or associates, achieves intended results.

August Injuries

HOW IT HAPPENED

MIKE POPP—*Scraper Face Man—Rock Springs, No. 8 Mine.* Bruises of the back and left leg. Mike was injured by a fall of face coal while he was working on a scraper face. This injury caused Mike to be unable to report for work for 12 days and during this time he lost 6 working days. At the rate of $8.50 per shift (his rate of pay), the injury has cost him $51.00 on account of losing 6 shifts, and had the mine been working every day he would have lost $102.00. All underground men should know that the greatest hazard is at the working face and should be continually on their guard for falling face, rib, top coal, and roof. Mike was injured in 1930, losing 12 days' time. It has commenced to appear that he is a careless workman.

LEONARD POTOCHNIK—*Miner—Rock Springs No. 8 Mine.* Fracture of the lower right jaw and laceration to the face. Was injured while operating an electric drill. The drill bit stuck, which caused the machine to whirl and one of the handles struck his face. Injuries from drilling machines can be eliminated if the workmen are instructed properly how to use them. Workmen should also know that the drills can be operated in most cases without getting their heads over the drill handles. This injury will cause Leonard to be off from work for 50 days. With the mines operating half time, he will lose at least 25 shifts at $8.50 per shift, or $212.50. It Doesn't Pay to be Injured.

Y. C. SINN—*Conveyor Man—Rock Springs No. 8 Mine.* Fracture of one ankle bone, right foot. While carrying a box of tamping dummies from the entry to the working face, he stepped over a rail of the track in order to let a driver pass who was dragging a conveyor pan along the entry. The pan swerved when one end struck a prop and Sinn's foot was caught between the rail and pan. This injury happened on the 21st of August, and it is estimated that he will be off from work for two or three months. Accidents of this nature could easily be avoided if all workmen would be more alert and always keep in the clear of moving equipment.

GEORGE PATTARAKIS—*Loader Head Man—Reliance No. 4 Mine.* Fracture of arm. George was one of two loader head men who were working on two conveyor units operating 80 feet apart. He had finished loading his trip, dropped the cars down against the locomotive, and was

cleaning the coal spillage away from the track. The motorman decided to push the loaded cars back to the other loader head, and he failed to see George cleaning the track. George was knocked down by the cars, and would have probably been run over by the trip and killed had it not been for the other loader head man who stopped the motorman. It is estimated that this injury will disable George for about 4 to 6 months. This accident plainly demonstrates that you should not only look after yourself, but also know what your buddy or fellow workman is doing so that you will not do anything to injure him. Let us all work together and never have another accident of this kind.

HOMER GROVE—*Machine Runner—Reliance No. 4 Mine.* Electric burns to right side of face and neck. Was injured when the drilling machine cable short circuited or blew out at the cable entrance to the drill. Fuses have been provided for all drilling machines, which will in a large measure prevent serious arcs from a shorted cable. Both the drillers and foremen should see that the fuses are used. This injury caused Homer to be disabled for 8 days and 4 days' loss of work.

JOHN L. JENKINS—*Driver—Winton No. 3 Mine.* Contusion of right foot. Received an injury to the upper part of his foot and ankle by a piece of falling rock. He was holding the tail chain while driving a horse up a scraper way. The horse's harness dislodged a timber and a piece of rock struck his foot. Timbers could be more securely set and probably the drivers could be more alert. John lost 11 days' time, and 6 of them were work days. However, he states that the injury would have been much

Left—The night shift of "B" Mine, Superior. The night foreman, James Law, is mighty proud of his crew. He is standing at the right of the crew, with the safety lamp, a dinner pail and "skull guard". Note that all face men have their goggles in place on their caps. Nearly all men are wearing hard-toed shoes. All of these men have done their bit towards a better safety record of "B" Mine.

Right—The day shift, photographed at the portal of "B" Mine, just prior to their entering the mine to begin a day's work. The mine foreman, John Traeger, who is somewhat "camera shy" can be distinguished with his safety lamp and "skull guard" at the right of the portal. He and his men are mighty proud of their safety record. They have worked 8 months with 3 compensable accidents, namely those to Ed Overy, tracklayer, who received a fractured leg in January, Candido Batista, face man, a contusion of the arm in February, and Victor Chaussart, a contusion of the finger in April. The months of March, May, June, July and August have been "No Accident Months". From January 1st to August 31st, the men of "B" Mine have worked 17,316 man shifts and have produced 138,751.52 tons of coal.

Lower—The Tipple Crew for "B" and "E" Mines, Superior, that have worked for 8 months with one lost-time accident. They have dumped 266,819 tons of coal to date. Port J. Ward, kneeling in the center of the track is their foreman.

more severe had he not been wearing hard toed shoes.

JOHN MARITANO — *Miner — Superior "C" Mine.* Right inguinal hernia. Injured claims to have been lifting a derailed car onto the track. Hernia caused by lifting heavy objects can in a large degree be prevented if workmen are instructed how to lift properly. It is estimated that John will be off from work for about two months.

PARLEY A. YOUNG — *Outside Laborer — Superior, General Outside.* Compound fracture of middle finger, right hand. Was injured when he caught his hand between the joints of a conveyor swivel that was being unloaded from a motor truck to a mine car. He had been warned by the Outside Foreman a few minutes prior to the accident to be very careful in handling the swivel and not get his fingers pinched. Parley states that he probably was not thinking of what he was doing and allowed his hand to be caught by the swivel. Not thinking keeps the ambulances and hearses busy these days. Parley will be disabled from 2 to 6 weeks.

MATT KOIVISTO—*Driller—Hanna No. 4 Mine.* Laceration of left little toe and foot. While working at the face of a room a piece of coal fell from the face and struck his leg and foot. Matt is a miner of many years' experience and should know the dangers of face coal. It should be remembered by all face men that 51.5% of all men killed in the coal mines of the United States are killed by falls of face, rib, top coal and roof. Why take any chances and get injured. It is estimated that Matt will be off from work from 4 to 6 weeks.

The Franch Garden

Have you seen the Frank Franch home in Winton? If not we wish we might share that pleasure with you. For here a garden of extraordinary beauty flourishes above the rocks in defiance of the elements. Despite relentless winds and sand this garden bears away the palm. But much more than the palm of victory this garden wears, it offers every incentive to the development of cliff-like locations into rare spots of beauty for those who doubt its possibilities. The sharp hillside has offered laborious planning, but the result has been more satisfactory than even a garden dreamer could have hoped.

Hedges of petunias, bachelor buttons and well trained sweet peas enclose the lawn area. Here at intervals are cozy pansy beds and rock circled plots of moss roses. About midway of the lawn the ground pauses in its downward slope to provide a level. In this level a lily pond has been created wherein goldfish and water plants mature to amazing perfection, apparently undismayed by the roar of the winds. The pond is flanked by seasonal flowers ranging from tulips in early spring to the asters which just now are casting a colorful reflection into the depths of the pool. In the background are proud dahlias, seemingly quite content in their new home so far away from their native Mexico. Hardy zinnias accent and spread color throughout the area, serving always to create harmony and favor.

This photograph shows the beautiful lily pond outlined with flowers. Mrs. Franch is sitting on the edge. We don't wonder that she seems so absorbed.

In the wealth of bloom and beauty at every step there is satisfactory proof of the prize fitness of the garden. But it also impressively demonstrates that soil may be defeated and that vegetation can be created if the desire is sufficient.

Community Council at Winton Promotes Playground

The Winton Community Council voted to buy equipment for a playground at the August meeting. A committee composed of Mrs. Robert Jolly, Mrs. Jack Henderson and Mr. Thomas Foster was appointed to select a suitable site and obtain bids for the equipment from the various firms.

Progress of the committee was reported at a recent meeting of the Council. They reported that they had selected a space near the school house for the playground. Work will begin immediately to get the playground in readiness so that no time will be lost in installing the equipment just as soon as it arrives.

A playground has been a much needed improvement in Winton, it will be an appreciated advancement for the town, and is a tribute to the progressiveness of the Community Council.

A lady was entertaining the small son of her friend.

"Are you quite sure you can cut your meat, Willy?" she asked after watching him a moment.

"Oh, yessum," he replied without looking up. "We often have it as tough as this at home."

He—"I see that in London a man is run over every half hour."

She—"Poor fellow!"

Labor Day

"On Labor Day the work must stop
In every mill and every shop,
And there's a wonderful parade.
I saw it from the roof last year—
This time I want to see it near,
And cheer!"

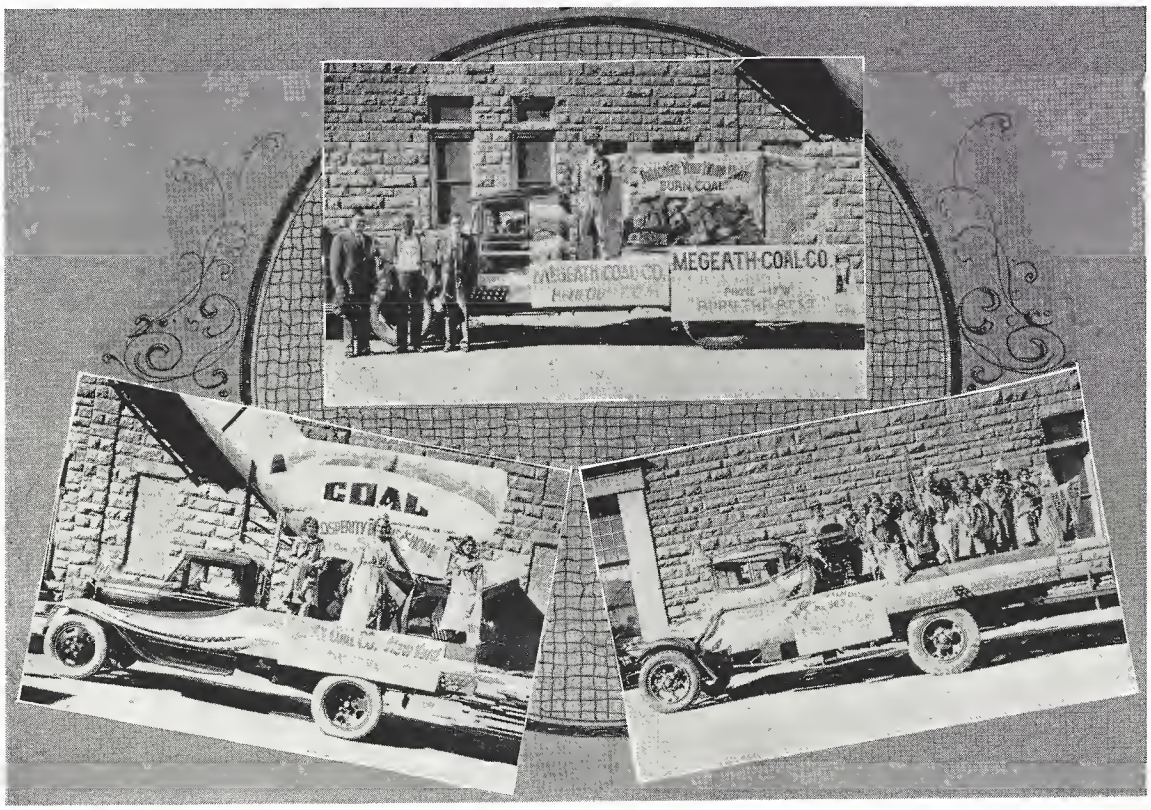
PARADES, speeches, games, contests, barbecues, dances, free picture shows and beautiful weather all joined in making the Labor Day celebration one of the jolliest within the history of the day for every member of every family. The capable committees of the local unions spared no pains in making the day a great success. The enthusiasm and freedom of the day were in fitting keeping to the spirit of the founders of the day, now almost fifty years ago.

WINTON

Winton observed Labor Day, September 6 and 7, with a program of sports and entertainment which was well attended by townsmen and outsiders. The committee in charge of all events was as follows: Albert Hornsby, George Sprowell, Mike Zakovich, Tom Edwards, Thomas Thomas and Nick Kragovich. The fights were well attended and those present claim it was nothing short of a "Tex Rickard Card". Between fights a cigar smoking contest provided the crowd with a good laugh, while the winner Pete Tomisich was presented with a box of cigars for his efforts.

The festivities appropriately opened Monday morning with a treat of candy, fruit and ice cream cones for the children. Needless to say this event was well attended. In the afternoon a program of races and novelty contests of all kinds was presented, some of the winners of these events are as follows:

Tug-of-War .....Number Three Mine Team
Horse Shoe Pitching Contest..Thomas Hughes
Bocci Bolli.....Andy Vlasic
Nail Driving.....Mrs. John Negri



Right—Girl Scouts of Rock Springs advertising stores which burn coal.
Left—Left to right: Scouts Anna Wilde, June Hatt and Marie Malavoz on Gunn Quealy truck in Rock Springs.
Upper—Megeath Coal Company Truck. Standing, left to right: John Copyak, Jack Armstrong and John Freeman, Rock Springs.

Right—Parade in Hanna.
Circle—Superior Girl Scout float.
Center—Parade in Superior.

Lower—Clowns in Superior parade. Prize winning clown in center.

In the evening a very interesting and entertaining program was presented in the Amusement Hall. Music and singing were enjoyed by all present and Sandy Davidson was featured with a bagpipe solo. Following the program the evening was spent dancing. the music furnished by "Goat and his Kids" orchestra. As elimination games were necessary it was decided to call off the ball games until a later date when the supremacy of the town will be determined.

SUPERIOR

In Superior, under the direction of the Local Labor Day committee comprised of: Harry Richie, Virgil Wright, Charles Congleton. Ben Robinson, Edward Conzatti. John Soltis and Upton McElfish; the different local unions of the U. M. W. of A. put on a two-day celebration the 6th and 7th of September.

The celebration was opened at 9:30 A. M. September 6th by races of all description and kinds. There were races for all from six to sixty in years. At one-thirty all the children of school age and under were given candy at the Union Hall. Then followed the baseball game between Green River and Superior, with Superior emerging victorious.

Monday the activities began with a gigantic parade in which there were two bands, the local unions, school children, floats, clowns and over two hundred automobiles. The high school Pep Club won first place for the best float. The best clown was

the "hobo". After the parade there was a free picture show for the children, meanwhile the speakers of the day: David J. Fowler of Pennsylvania, International Representative of the U. M. W. of A., James Morgan, Secretary and Treasurer for District 22 of U. M. W. of A., spoke at the Union Hall.

The contests continued in the afternoon and a second ball game with Green River, which Green River won. The bands furnished music throughout the entire celebration.

HANNA

Labor Day was celebrated in Hanna under the auspices of the U. M. W. of A. John G. Kelly, Earnest Bedford, Charles Russel, August Lappala, George Penman, Gus Collins and John Lehti made up the committee in charge. Promptly at 9:00 A. M. the day's events began with a parade of school children which formed at the Finn Hall. Led by the color guard and the ever peppy Hanna Band it was a stirring sight. The parade ended at the ball grounds, where all the children were presented with candy, oranges and ice cream. It was a great day for the youngsters. The remainder of the morning was given over to the races for boys and girls with the race for the men over fifty years of age a special feature. Sporting events consisting of shot-put, bicycle races, pole vault and discus throw occupied the afternoon. The committee in charge was: starters for all races, Ben Cook, Robert Norris and William Dickinson; judges, John Lehti, P. Forakis, Joe Lucas; announcers, Alfred Hapgood and John Boam; secretary, James Harrison and treasurer, Thomas Mellor.

ROCK SPRINGS

Sunday, September 6th, in Rock Springs dawned bright and clear. A large part of the population of Number Four was astir early to take part in the day's activities. Bocci Bolli, horse-shoe pitching and quoit games were held in the First Aid Park, also a baseball game between two local teams, the Bears and The American Legion, in which the Legion won. A very well attended free picture show was given to the children at the Rialto Theater at 10 A. M.

Monday's program started at 9:30 A. M. with a grand parade led by the union musicians of the Rock Springs Band. Representatives of the various unions, the speakers of the day, city officials, visiting locals, fraternal orders and floats formed the parade. Noon found all gathered at the First Aid Park again for the distribution of candy to the children and the serving of barbecued sandwiches to all present. Immediately following the Eagles Drum Corps and Drill Team gave exhibition drills which brought much applause from the grandstand and the surrounding cars. The balance of the afternoon was devoted to the races for old and young. The ladies chicken race was an interesting and exciting race while it lasted, but it appeared that the chickens were either tired or lazy. The program ended with a tug-of-war and all departed tired and dusty but happy in the memory of the good times enjoyed. Credit is due the committees in charge for their efforts in conducting and carrying out the orderly and well-managed celebration.

New Editor Comes to The Rock Springs Rocket

Mr. Fred W. Speers, during the past month, purchased *The Rock Springs Rocket* and will edit the paper. Mr. Speers comes to Rock Springs with an excellent background in newspaper experience. He comes directly from Denver, where he worked on the *Denver Post*, previously working on both the *Times* and the *Democrat* in his original home in Davenport, Iowa. Such training should assure him success. Mr. Speers states that he will continue the paper under the same general policy practiced before. We wish to take this opportunity of extending our best wishes to Mr. Speers in his new undertaking.

The Scottish Concert Company to Be One of the Attractions Brought Here During the Coming Season

The Union Pacific Coal Company is again bringing two entertainments from the Ellison-White Bureau for the amusement of all employes during the coming winter months. The Scottish Concert Company and Rupert Howard, a magician, will appear here in November and February presenting programs free to both adults and children.

The Scottish Concert Company are well known in Rock Springs, having appeared here last year. Their favorable reception last season was instrumental in bringing them back this year. The company consists of a quartet offering a program of ninety minutes entertainment. Music, folk songs, dances, interspersed with rare comedy, comprise a program of exceptional artistry and originality.

Rupert Howard will be a particular attraction for the children. His program will include magic, juggling, paper tearing, sleight-of-hand, humorous stories and thought reading. Certainly such a variation should keep the audience on their toes every minute.

Father—"You lazy boy! What would you have done if you had been brought up among people who lived by the sweat of their brows?"

Son—"I would have sold them pocket handkerchiefs!"

Engineering Department

The Development of Our Great Railway Systems

PART III.

THE FIRST RAILROAD LOCOMOTIVE BUILT IN AMERICA.

By C. E. SWANN

CONSIDERABLE controversy exists relative to the man entitled to the credit for producing the first American-built steam locomotive. What is believed to be the first miniature steam locomotive built in America has come into the possession of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. This locomotive, built in 1829, was designed by Andrew J. Allen and constructed by William T. James of New York. This tiny engine created a sensation at the Mechanics' Exhibition of 1837 at Boston.

Peter Cooper was then perfecting one of the first locomotives built in America in 1829. "Cooper," says a writer in the New York Times, "ran it out of his workshop in 1829, gave it a test, found it wanting and then ran it back again for another siege of work." Though success did not crown his efforts until August of the following year, when he raced his iron steed against a horse, the American locomotive is none the less a century old. The building of the Tom Thumb, as the diminutive engine, weighing less than a ton, was called, was only one incident in the life of Peter Cooper, whose name has gone down in American history as that of a great engineer. But it saved the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and blazed the trail for steam locomotion in America.

A wave of land speculation struck Baltimore in 1828 following plans to build the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and Peter Cooper became involved in land speculation by two men who proposed that the three buy 3,000 acres within the Baltimore city limits. The two had deceived Cooper relative to their financial ability and he soon found himself carrying the whole financial burden. Eventually he became the owner of the entire tract, from which he realized a large profit. But meantime the affairs of the railroad were not going well. About thirteen miles of track had been built and over it ran horse drawn trains. The age of steam had arrived, however. The first locomotive in the world had been built more than a quarter of a century earlier, and the Rainhill trials in Great Britain were soon to establish the locomotive as an increasingly important factor in the industrial world.

But steam locomotion at that time seemed to be impracticable on the Baltimore and Ohio because the topography of the country forced the engineers to make curves with radii as low as 400 feet and with grades of eighteen feet to the mile, while English practice made 900 feet the minimum radius for a curve, and English engineers predicted failure in the use of anything less. Failure threatened the whole Baltimore and Ohio project.

It has been said that "necessity is the mother of invention" and it was Peter Cooper who came forward with an offer to make a steam locomotive that would successfully negotiate the curves and haul loads up the grades found necessary on the proposed location of the new Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The result was the Tom Thumb. It had a small brass cylinder 3½-inch bore and a 14½-inch stroke. The vertical boiler was twenty inches in diameter and about five feet high and half of that was firebox. The boiler tubes were made out of old musket barrels. The engine was mounted on a vehicle roughly resembling a hand car of today. From this small beginning developments in design have produced the wonderful locomotives we see on the Union Pacific System today.

An engineer has explained that at first the connection between the engine and the wheels was made by a device that Cooper had patented in 1828 "to transfer reciprocal motion to axial motion by means of an endless chain and a prod and hook on the piston rod". But this method was not successful, and so, after the trial in 1829, Cooper substituted the usual crank motion for the endless chain and used gearing to increase the speed.

The day at last came when Cooper was ready for a final trial of his invention. A picturesque account of the run from Baltimore to Ellicott's Mills, now Ellicott City, Md., is preserved in J. Thomas Scharf's "Chronicles of Baltimore." The distance was thirteen miles and the speed of the engine, pushing a small open car loaded with eighteen passengers, varied from five to eighteen miles an hours. But for an accident the Tom Thumb would have beaten the old coach horse that pulled another car on the second track. The trip to the Mills seems to have been notable only for its success—it was a triumph rather than a contest; but on the return journey came that race between locomotive and horse in which the new met and was overcome by the old.

"The great stage proprietors of the day," Colonel Scharf wrote, "were Stockton and Stokes; and on this occasion a gallant gray of great beauty and power was driven by them from town, attached to another car on the second track." Horse car and locomotive met at the Relay House. "From this point it was decided to have a race home." wrote

Scharf, "and the start being even, away went horse and engine, the snort of the one and the puff of the other keeping time and tune. At first the gray had the best of it, for his steam could be applied to the greatest advantage on the instant, while the engine had to wait until the rotation of the wheels set the blower to work. The horse was perhaps a quarter of a mile ahead when the safety valve of the engine lifted, and the thin blue vapor issuing from it showed an excess of steam.

"The blower whistled, the steam blew off in vapory clouds, the pace increased, the passengers shouted, the engine gained on the horse, soon it lapped him, the silk was plied, the race was neck and neck, nose and nose, then the engine passed the horse and a great hurrah hailed the victory. But alas it was not repeated, for just at this time when the gray's master was about giving up, the band driving the pulley which drove the blower slipped from the drum, the safety valve ceased to scream, and the engine, for want of breath, began to wheeze and pant. In vain Mr. Cooper, who was his own engineman and fireman, lacerated his hands in attempting to replace the band upon the wheel; in vain he tried to urge the fire with lightwood; the horse gained on the machine and passed it; and although the band was presently replaced and steam again did its best, the horse was too far ahead to be overtaken and came in winner of the race."

The real victory, as the account concludes, was with Mr. Cooper. He had demonstrated to the little railroad he was interested in developing, that steam could be successfully applied as a motive power, and on the wave of enthusiasm that followed the trial of the Tom Thumb the company rode to success. The Tom Thumb, succeeded by other and more powerful locomotives, was eventually dismantled and its parts subsequently lost, though several of its musket barrel tubes are yet preserved. Enough of Mr. Cooper's working drawings remained to insure the fidelity of several reproductions, one of which, half the size of the original, was presented by the railroad to the museum of the City of New York. *(To be concluded.)*

How Steel Balls Are Made

By D. C. McKEEHAN

THE use of ball bearings in electrical machinery is increasing, particularly for motors, as this type of bearing allows considerable reduction in the length of the armature shaft, an important feature in adapting a motor for direct drive of a machine, where the space available is very cramped.

The increased cost of the ball bearings is sometimes justified by the higher efficiency due to the reduced friction losses regardless of other advantages. The matter of cleanliness is of some importance, too.

Modern steel ball making started in England about 1870. The first balls were turned from bar stock, held in a foot driven chuck and using a hand cutting tool. These soft balls were a few thousandths of an inch larger than the required finished diameter. The soft ball was hardened and then ground between cast iron plates having concentric circular grooves and employing a cutting solution of oil and emery dust.

This same grinding process is the basic principle in grinding modern balls for ball bearings to such an accuracy that balls vary from perfect spheres by less than one-hundred-thousandth of an inch, which is, indeed a remarkable accuracy.

Balls as used today in the best grades of ball bearings are made from high carbon chrome steel or from high carbon chrome molybdenum steel, wire or rods. The choice of steel to be used is a matter decided on by the research departments of the various ball manufacturers.

There are several methods of forming the rough, soft ball from the wire or rod, depending upon the manufacturing processes adopted. One method of starting a ball is to cold forge or upset a section of wire between hemispherical dies or cups. A second method is to turn balls from solid bars or wires. In a third method the hot, solid bar stock is fed through progressive dies, held in drop hammers, thus forming rough balls into a string of balls. A fourth method differs from the first only in that the wire or rod is forged or upset when hot rather than cold.

After the balls have been rough formed into approximate spheres by any one of the above methods, an annealing process is necessary, as the working of the steel sets up internal strains making the balls unsuitable for the rough or soft grinding process.

The principle of the first grinding operation (usually referred to as "rough grinding") is described as follows and illustrated in Figure 1: The circular slot with sloping sides which is cut into the center plate is filled with balls that are held in place under very heavy pressure from the driving ring. Both the driving ring and the grinding wheel are driven from outside power. As the driving ring revolves, different surfaces of the rough ball are progressively presented to the grinding wheel, which in turn revolves on a shaft mounted eccentrically to the circular tapered slot. The eccentric motion of the grinding wheel gives the balls a whirling

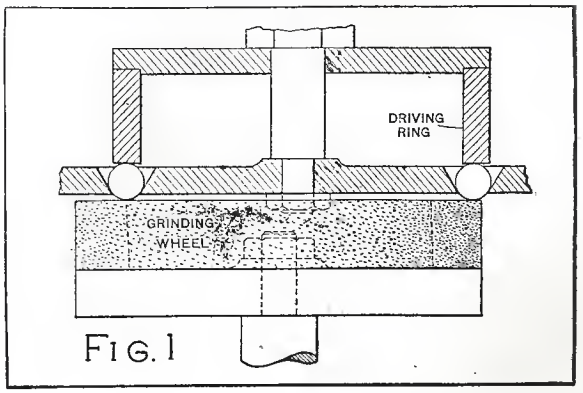


FIG. 1

motion, so that all surfaces of the ball are eventually forced against the surface of the grinding wheel. The balls leave this operation with only a very few thousandths of an inch to be removed by the next or finished grinding operation. Two heat treatments are now necessary: The first to harden the complete ball to its final degree of toughness and hardness, and the second to properly temper the ball.

In finished grinding the hardened balls are confined between two cast iron plates, one of which contains semi-circular grooves forming a spiral path from the center, where the balls enter the grinding process, to the outer periphery of the grinding plate.

This passage has been repeated until the balls have been reduced to the required diameter. The process is necessarily a slow one so that the ball surfaces will not become overheated and the temper of the ball destroyed, the temper obviously being necessary for the ball's ability to sustain heavy loads for a long period of time. The process takes place in the presence of a grinding compound, usually of emery or some of the even harder abrasives held in oil.

Different ball manufacturers employ various final operations to develop the last possible degree of ball surface accuracy. One of these is lapping, very similar to the final grinding operation, the grinding compound, rate of grinding and length of process varying with different manufacturers. Another of these final operations consists of rolling and tumbling of the finished balls in leather or other polishing agents.

"There's a Long, Long Trail"

OF THE American songs made famous during the World War none show signs of greater longevity than "The Long, Long Trail," yet it was not properly a war-time song. It originated in Yale University, where it was written for a junior show at the University. During the last rehearsal of the show it was suggested to the authors that they needed a sentimental song to balance the rag-time music, and sitting down at the piano, Zo Elliott produced the melody while Stoddard King wrote the words. Many music publishers in this country refused to publish the song and it was finally taken to England. where it was accepted by an English publisher. Although used a little in the English music halls it did not really become popular until the men in the trenches took it up and put a deeper interpretation into the words. From the trenches its popularity spread until it finally became one of the best loved songs of the war period.

Among American service men the original version of the chorus did not suffice to express their eagerness to cross the ocean and meet the enemy. They added the paraphrase:

"There's a long, long trail that's winding
Into No-Man's Land in France."

Once arrived in France, the men clung to "The Long, Long Trail" as an expression of their longing for home and for someone who waited at the end of the trail.

Following the war Stoddard King became a writer on a Seattle paper and Zo Elliott continued his composition while devoting most of his attention to the cultivation of his voice. The composer described the history of the song thus: "The song first attracted attention as a boatload of Canadians sang it coming down the Thames from a Sunday outing. England scarcely knew what a trail meant but it had begun to know 'the long, long night of waiting'. These Candians knew both. In every restaurant, every barrack, every square, the song with the trail in it was heard.

"John Masefield wrote me that never had he seen so many men pass to die singing the same tune, always, always, thousands going up to die, in the mud. Coningsby Dawson, in the war letters, "Carry On," wrote: 'We sing it as a sort of prayer as we stand almost waist deep in the mud.' "

Purple Grapes

As I recall old vivid autumn days
With purple grapes swung in the autumn air,
And wild plums red along old country ways—
There is no splendor like it—anywhere—
Someway the grapes are not so purple now;
The golden rod is dusty to my feet;
The wild plums wither on a barren bough—
The thistle blossoms are not half so sweet . . . .

Dear God—if I might ask one little thing—
One thing of Thee—and know it would be given,
O, I would ask the coming years to bring
One clear October afternoon in heaven—
And I, a young girl—eager—reading there—
For purple grapes swung in the golden air.

—Grace Noll Crowell.

Reading

Reading is to the mind what exercise is to the body. As by the one, health is preserved, strengthened and invigorated; by the other, virtue (which is the health of the mind) is kept alive, cherished and confirmed.—*Addison.*

Luck

Luck means the hardships and privations which you have not hesitated to endure; the long nights that you have devoted to work. Luck means the appointments you have never failed to keep; the trains you have never failed to catch.—*Max O'Rell.*

POETRY

Reading poetry is like mining gold, the deeper you go the better gold you get.

Hanna Club House Opened

IT WAS with rare anticipation that we all entered the new Community Club House in Hanna Saturday evening, September 19. But whatever heights our anticipation may have reached it could never have equalled our pleasure on entering the new building so complete in every way. The Club House was built by The Union Pacific Coal Company during the past few months for the use of the organizations of the community which did not have a suitable place to meet. The club room, so cheerful with its colorful chintz drapes, soft toned walls and iron light fixtures, first caught our eye. Perhaps that was because of the lovely banquet tables already set and graced with beautiful baskets of sweet peas—the bounty of the Hanna gardens—was such an inviting sight. Particularly proud were the Hanna people of the two pictures—scenes of the coast of northern Scotland—and the attractive clock, which Mr. Eugene McAuliffe had sent as his gift to the new building. Moving on through the spacious hall, we caught glimpses of the efficient-looking kitchen all finished in buff and green, modern to the last degree, where the ladies of the community were busily preparing the dinner we were to enjoy later. The greatest surprise of all came when we entered the library—yes, really a library—the walls covered with shelves filled with books, the reward of good safety records and the accumulation of the First Aid Clubs. It was certainly a most tempting place to spend an hour or two of quiet reading.

Shortly after eight o'clock more than one hundred were seated at the tables. Following the delicious dinner Mr. Charles Ainsworth, President of the Hanna Community Club, toastmaster of the evening, introduced Mr. Eugene McAuliffe, President of The Union Pacific Coal Company, who expressed his joy in seeing the club house, so long needed in Hanna, a completed fact. He commended the Community Council on its past welfare work in the town and excellent management of its funds; also upon the recent work done in adding the finishing touches to this building. Mr. McAuliffe concluded by saying he hoped the new club house would afford the Hanna folk as much pleasure as it gave him and the Coal Company to be able to provide it.

The Reverend Albert B. Wilson on the behalf of the community very feelingly voiced the appreciation of the Hanna citizens for the new building dedicated to their use. He says he is positive now that there is a Santa Claus.

Vocal selections by Mr. Jack Lee, accompanied by Mrs. Jack Lee, as well as those of Mr. E. Lundsford were very welcomely received.

Mr. George B. Pryde, Vice President of The Union Pacific Coal Company, who only recently returned from England and Scotland, delighted those present with motion pictures taken on his trip abroad. The scenes included those of our own beautiful Washington, New York City, bits of Ireland, his home in Scotland, views of the highlands, London, the parliament buildings and countless others. Many were the homesick pangs they brought those present who had left similar homes years ago and have never been able to return again.

The loyalty and spirit of co-operation among the Community Councils of the various towns was well

Exterior View of New Hanna Community Building.

Interior View, Showing Tables Set for Banquet.

illustrated by the representatives of those councils who traveled over one hundred and fifty miles to be present at the festal event. The Community Councils have been described as institutions for "organized neighborliness" and truly this spirit was the order of the day among the guests of the evening.

Out of town guests of the evening included:

Superior: Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Harris, President of the Community Council. Mr. and Mrs. J. M. McLennan.

Winton: Mr. Abe Benson, President of the Community Council. Mrs. Robert Jolly, Secretary of the Community Council. Mrs. Kate Warinner, Mrs. Dan Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. Hans Madsen, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hanks, Community Council Members.

Rock Springs: Mr. and Mrs. Pat Campbell, President and Secretary of The Community Club. Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Butler, Superintendent of Mines, Rock Springs. Mr. and Mrs. George B. Pryde and daughters. Alberta and Eleanor. Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Henkell and son. Arthur, Jr. Mr. J. L. Libby, Mr. E. R. Jefferis. Mr. V. H. Williams.

Omaha: Mr. and Mrs. Eugene McAuliffe.

The Community Council and ladies who prepared and served the dinner are due much praise for their work in making the occasion a success. We all wish them many more such happy times in their new building.

Sunday School Teacher: "And when it rained forty days and forty nights, what happened then?"

Bright Willie: "The natives said it was very unusual."

Willie: "Can I have a dime for a poor man?"

"Certainly, my boy, where is he?"

"Down the street selling ice cream."

"If you die first, dear, you'll wait for me on the other shore, won't you?" asked the wife.

"I suppose so," sighed the husband. "I never went anywhere yet without having to wait for you."

The doctor's little daughter had strayed into his surgery, and was watching, wide-eyed as he tested the heart and lungs of a patient. Suddenly she spoke: "Getting any new stations, daddy?"

An advertisement states that "it took 12,000 workers to put that bottle of milk at your door." Yes, it sounded as if it did.

"But at my back I always hear Times' winged chariot hurrying near;
And yonder all before us lie
Deserts of vast eternity."

HENRY VAUGHAN.

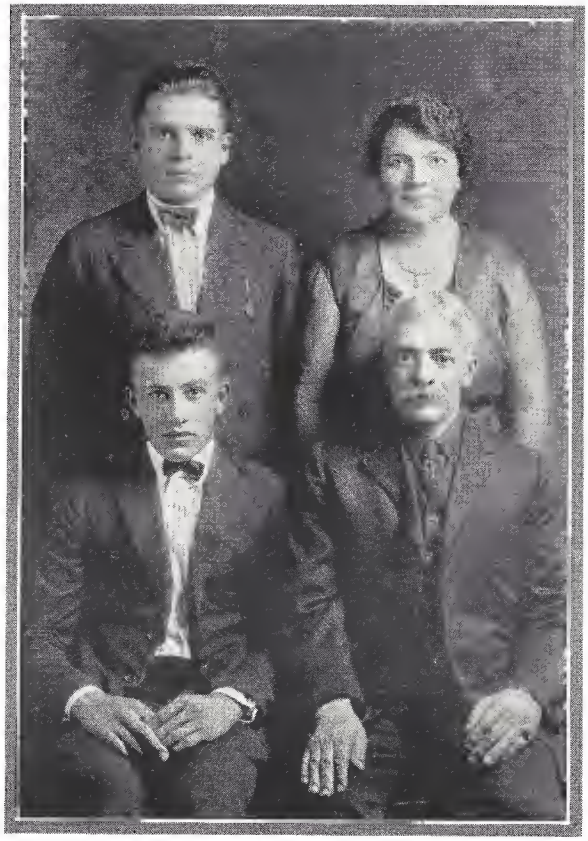
Ye Old Timers

Old Timer James Besso

The service record of the Besso family totals sixty years. Half of this belongs to Mr. James Besso, who has served the Company since 1893. Entering the service at Rock Springs, January, 1893, Mr. Besso began as a contract loader in old Number Three mine. In 1911, when the Reliance mine was opened he moved to Reliance and ten years later to Winton, where he now lives. Mr. Besso has two sons both in the employ of the Company. John, the eldest, has a continuous service record of fifteen years, while Charles has ten years. They are both married and live in Winton.

Mr. James Besso was born in Baldisero, Italy, July 25, 1868. He came to America when a young man twenty-four years of age and soon became a citizen of this his adopted land.

Throughout the years the Besso family have lived in the community they have proved themselves worthy and loyal in every way.

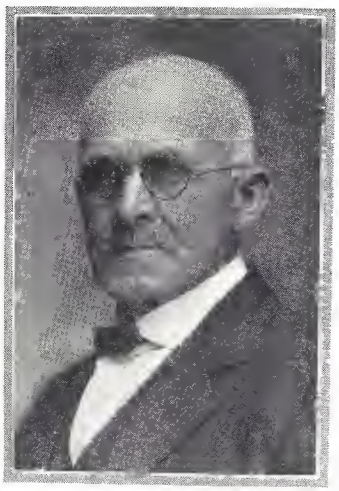


JAMES BESSO AND FAMILY
Left to right, standing: John Besso and Mrs. Besso. Seated: Charles Besso and James Besso.

Old Timer Robert C. Cardwell Passes On

By T. H. BUTLER

It is with sincere regret that we record the passing of another of the real pioneers of the West, and particularly of Carbon County. Robert C. Cardwell, whose death occurred at his ranch home at Pedro on September 1, at 7:25 P. M., was born in England on July 20, 1860, coming to the United States with his parents at the age of eight years. They settled in Pennsylvania for a short time, later going to Ohio, where at any early age "Uncle Bob", as we who knew and loved him, called him, commenced work in the mines at North Lawrence, Ohio. Here he grew to young manhood. At the age of 18 years, accompanied by his parents, he settled in the now deserted town of Carbon, following mining and railroading for a livelihood, having worked on the Hanna and Medicine Bow run when Hanna was on a branch line.



Robert C. Cardwell

On November 27th, 1888, he was married to Miss Mary Livsey of Bowdill, Ohio, and to this union two sons were born, Henry C. Cardwell and Roy J. Cardwell, both of whom were associated with him in the ranching interests and now live on the home ranch at Pedro, which was established in the year 1905. On December 20, 1900, he took as his second wife Miss Hanna Bostwick, who departed this life several years ago. In the fall of the year 1920, Uncle Bob and his wife placed the management of the Pedro ranch in the hands of the two sons and returned to Hanna, where Uncle Bob reentered the service of the Company as House Boss, which position he held until July, 1930, when, owing to poor health, he resigned and returned to the Pedro ranch to spend his remaining days with those he loved, at the home that was ever dear to him.

During his illness he enjoyed many visits from his friends from Hanna and neighboring ranches.

whom he delighted with stories of his early experiences as miner, railroader and rancher.

Uncle Bob was of a kind, lovable disposition and much loved and respected by all with whom he came in contact. He was a good citizen and always took an active interest in everything that was for the uplifting or betterment of the community or state. He was always willing and ready to lend a helping hand to those less fortunate than himself, and it can truly be said that his was a useful life, well spent in doing good, as he lived.

Funeral services were held at the Stryker Mortuary in Laramie on Saturday, September 5th, at 2:00 P. M., the Rev. Mr. Miller of the Presbyterian Church officiating. Interment took place in the family lot at the Laramie cemetery; the burial service of the Order of Knights of Pythias was read.

The love and esteem in which our departed friend and companion was held, was evidenced by the many beautiful floral offerings and the large concourse of relatives and friends that attended the services and followed the remains to their last resting place. The deceased is survived by his two sons and three sisters, Mrs. Sarah Higginbottom, of Bowdill, Ohio; Mrs. William West of Laramie, and Mrs. Zeph Jones, of Ogden, and two brothers, Henry, of Pedro, and Edward of Berkeley, California; also one grandson, Robert Cardwell, and a host of other relatives and friends.

Last Rites For Tony Tomich

Tony Tomich, an Old Timer, died very suddenly Friday night, September 4, at the home of his niece, Mrs. James Doak, Jr. Heart trouble was the cause of his death. His death came as a great shock to his relatives and friends in Winton, for he had not been ailing previously.

Mr. Tomich was born in Croatia, May 13, 1884. He came to America when just a lad and entered the employ of The Union Pacific Coal Company May 8, 1903, in the Rock Springs mines. During the twenty-eight years since he has been continuously in the employ of the Company. He has lived in Winton for the past ten years. Mr. Tomich was a member of the Croatian lodge here and of the United Mine Workers. Both organizations held ritualistic services at the graveside.

Mr. Tomich was not married and is survived by one brother, John, in Winton. His many friends extend their sympathies to this brother in his bereavement.

Oil derrick showing a glimpse of the town of Spring Valley in the distance, also the mine tipple. Spring Valley has long been a deserted village

Of Interest To Women

One Dish Meals

SUPPLEMENT "One Dish Meals" with a salad or fruit is the suggestion of the Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, which approves them both for economy and for the saving of time and energy. In meals of this sort starchy and protein foods can be served along with vegetables in a single dish. All the ingredients of a well balanced meal can be included in a single dish meal. Many combinations of food can be used for one dish meals. Meat stews with vegetables, shepard pies, chowders and thick vegetable soups are made with meat stock.

The one dish meal is not a twentieth century invention for it harps back to the earliest form of cooking on which, even today, some of the nomadic tribes of the old world still subsist. After the value of cooking food was discovered, the meats were first broiled over the fire on a stick. The next step was to bury it in leaves in embers and then it was found that daubing food with clay before burying it was still better. With the advent of a cooking pot, hot stones were dropped into it to cook the ingredients and finally a pot itself was placed over the coals. So in this container were placed the meat and cereals that made up the meals. When vegetables became known they were added to the other foods in the pot and this form of cooking served man a long time. The ancients had no thought of saving money or labor. Their primitive needs were easily satisfied by simple meals to which in times of necessity we find ourselves returning.

Elaborate meals are costly and no more nutritious than simple ones planned to contain foods that supply energy, build and repair the body cells and those which may be termed regulatory. In the first group are the cereals and starches, while proteins, as meat, fish, eggs, cheese, milk and legumes give energy. The vegetables and fruit comprise the latter class with their minerals and vitamins so necessary for maintaining normal nutrition.

ONE DISH MEAL MENUS

Saasage Baked with Apples, Baked Potatoes, Muffins

SAUSAGE BAKED WITH APPLES

Select six large red apples, wash and cut in halves crosswise. Place in a baking pan with enough water to keep from burning. Sprinkle each apple with sugar, lemon juice, nutmeg and cinnamon. Lay a small pat of sausage on each apple. Bake in a moderate oven, turning sausage when brown, until apples are tender. Garnish with parsley.

Pittsburgh Potatoes, Steamed Brown Bread, Cabbage Slaw

PITTSBURGH POTATOES

4 cups diced potatoes	4 tablespoons fat
2 tablespoons onions	1 teaspoon salt
1 pimento	2 cups milk
4 tablespoons flour	½ cup cheese

Cook the potato cubes in boiling water with the minced onion until the potatoes begin to get tender. Then add chopped pimento and cook five minutes longer. Drain and put into a baking dish. Make sauce of flour, fat, salt and milk. Add grated cheese. Pour over potatoes and bake until a golden brown.

Arabian Stew, Whole Wheat Bread, Peaches, Cake

ARABIAN STEW

Select pork chops or other lean pork. Arrange in bottom of flat baking dish. On each piece of meat put 2 level tablespoons uncooked rice, 2 tablespoons tomatoes or thick slice of tomato, 1 thick slice of onion, 1 slice of green pepper and a pinch of salt. Add boiling water to cover. Bake 1½ hours.

Slip Covers Dress Up Old Furniture

SLIGHTLY worn furniture as well as handsome pieces will have life prolonged if slip covers are used. This, of course, has reference especially to chairs and lounges. Slip covers may be made quite easily and inexpensively at home if you are willing to try.

The principle of cutting is the same for all chairs and lounges and the work will be easier if you choose a small all over design. In covering a chair, for instance, thumbs tacks or pins are used to hold the material in place while working. Pull a thread to get the cloth straight at one end, and then pin this across the top of the back of a chair, leaving a good seam margin. Bring the material down to the seat and pin a quarter inch tuck straight across. Then lay the material smoothly over the seat, pinning in another tuck along the front edge.

Next decide how deep the box or fitted portion is to be—three or four inches will be alright. Let the material extend below the edge of the seat that depth and a seam's width, besides, then pull a thread and cut off.

The piece that covers the back should be pinned across the top, and then allowed to go down the back the same depth as on the front. Straight strips are cut the width of the top of each arm, and the allowance for seams is made on all edges. The

lengths of the material to the inside and outside of the arms and sides of the chair, pinning in a half inch seam on each edge of the straight arm strip. Be sure that the up and down of the design is laid right on the chair and keep the material on the back—inside and out—seat, and sides on the straight of the cloth.

The entire cover is pinned together in this way and is cut after each piece is pinned to fit. Before pulling in the tuck, when you lay the material down the back allow length to meet the seat. Leave good half-inch seams. Take the cover off and baste and stitch on the basted seams. Then turn in the edges of each seam and baste or overhand together. Then stitch close to the edge. These are really French seams taken on the outside. Sometimes the various pieces are put together with a narrow piping, using a contrasting color, if the material is plain, but the other way is a little easier and good looking. Often these covers are cut to come to the floor and others are made with the three or four inch wide box—referred to above—and to the lower edge of this piece a gathered or box plaited flounce is set on. Boudoir chairs are sometimes covered with the box plait set on below the seat, leaving the lower part of the chair uncovered.

Bringing Mary Up In the Way She Should Go

"I simply cannot keep Mary Jane out of the cupboards. The minute my back is turned she has everything out on the floor."

"What shall I do? My son emphatically says, 'I won't', often when I ask him to do some simple thing."

"Ruth has suddenly refused to eat vegetables which she formerly ate without question."

How many times have you noticed such questions creeping into the conversation around a card table or wherever a group of homemakers get together? Perhaps you face similar problems in your daily contacts with younger members of your family or perhaps your problems center around those of the adolescent child who is groping wildly to find his place in the grown-up world. A recent study made of 30 families showed the chief source of worry of these homemakers to be the "direction of the children in such a way that the qualities of character which are essential for a successful and satisfying personal life may be developed," "lack of understanding regarding child nature and of time to guide the child in his emotional and moral growth," "lack of orderliness in the home and difficulty in securing the co-operation of the members of the family in keeping their possessions in place," "making the income meet the family needs of the family most satisfactorily."

Study groups in Parental Education or Child Guidance are to be organized as part of the adult class program in our towns under the supervision of the State Department of Vocational Education. Any woman interested in problems of the child of any age should enroll in these classes. Many vital problems in the development of the child will be discussed, with special attention given to individual problems. Don't miss the first meeting!

Evening Classes For Women

Miss Pauline Drollinger, State Supervisor for Home Economics Education, spent the week of September 21 to 24 assisting in the organization of evening classes for the ladies during the coming year. Instruction will be given on nutrition, meal planning and preparation, clothing construction, including the making of usable garments from discarded ones, child care and development, care of the sick in the home, and decoration.

The movement for evening instruction is growing each year. Three hundred and ninety-nine women in Wyoming attended evening classes during the year 1930-31, numbering twenty-four classes in all. Six of the twenty-four classes were organized in Rock Springs and neighboring towns, Superior, Winton, and Reliance. The work was conducted under the supervision of the State Vocational Education Department.

Superior Woman's Club Notes

The Woman's Club met in regular session in the Community Hall on Friday, September 4. The short story section outlined their work on the short story for the coming year with Mrs. W. B. Clark as Chairman of this department for the coming year. Meetings of the section will be held in the Community Hall on the second and fourth Mondays of each month. The program of the day consisted of songs, dances and a clever little skit depicting college life, originated and broadcast over Television Station W. Y. O. The cast was composed of: Mickey Jablin, Leo Arnoldi, Albert Pellegrini and Uno Korhonen.

Hostesses for the afternoon were Mesdames Olson, Richardson and Penman. Dainty refreshments were served.

Superior Ladies Aid

The Ladies Aid met at the home of Mrs. Ollie Jefferson on Thursday, September 10. After a short business meeting the afternoon was spent in finishing the quilt which is to be disposed of at a public card party on October 16. It is hoped the affair will be largely patronized as the entire proceeds will be devoted to charity.

Miss Laura Ingalls, aged 25, of St. Louis, Mo., is the first of her sex to win a transport license as airplane pilot. Before entering aviation she spent three years in Paris and Vienna studying music and spent one year on the American stage.

Our Young Women

My Trip Abroad

We are indebted to Miss Mary Potochnik, of the Auditing Department, for the following interesting and enticing article. Miss Potochnik and her mother just returned after spending four months abroad.

—EDITOR

By MARY POTOCHNIK

IT WAS an excited and noisy crowd that watched and waited, talked and laughed on the decks of the S. S. Bremen, when the clock was nearing midnight on the night of April 24th. And then—at last—what a thrill!—she began to move, ever so slowly. We were off! The cheers of friends left behind grew fainter and fainter and last of all, etched in fire against nocturnal skies, is seen the giant New York, illumined like a Sultan's palace on a gala night—then, even too, New York disappears.

The next morning and the five following mornings, nothing could be seen but sky and water—a huge body of water—at times furiously angry, at times beautiful, peaceful, calm. The six days of oeean travel seemed entirely too short, when on the sixth day we arrived at Bremerhaven, Germany, the European "Station on the Sea Front." In 1½ hours by train we then covered the 70 kilometers to the city on the Weser, the old Hanseatic city of Bremen. Neither could speak the German language, so had quite a time talking with hands and tongues, but finally managed to find our train toward Jugoslavia.

Germany today is still a land of clean and beautiful cities and strangely interesting little towns. The Rhine is perhaps the most distinctive feature of the whole Empire. It traverses the nation from its most southern boundary to the northern border of Holland. From Basle to the German Ocean it is 525 miles long. Ruined castles are seen high on many cliffs and thickly wooded slopes alternate with vineclad hills.

Then on to Prague, now the seat of the Czechoslovakian government. Here began the Thirty Years War, and here it was that the last scene of that bloody conflict was played out. Our next stop was Vienna. The war laid a hard hand upon her. She is, however, not to be considered dangerous. No bitterness was discernible during our travels through this district. She lies in the great plain upon the Danube Canal, with spurs of the Alps in the distance.

When one gets tired of wandering among the more advertised and better known sections of Europe in search of that ever elusive something new, a trip through the Balkan states is just the thing. After the war the Balkan Slavs constituted themselves as a new state, whose name, Jugoslavia, means "Southern Slavia". Northern Jugoslavia, (Slovenia) is very much like Switzerland. The scenery is enchanting and one can find much opportunity for mountain climbing. Throughout Jugoslavia can be found secluded mountain villages, old castles and peaceful valleys. Looking from the tower of an old castle in Ljubljana can be seen the bustling activity of a modern city. It has its opera, university, museums, large buildings and pleasant shops. About 28 kilometers from Ljubljana is Skofjo Loko—small, but very interesting, and about 25 more kilometers, we find ourselves in Poljane. Poljane is only a small village. It is here one should go for complete relaxation from the humdrum and hurry of the cities. The

Vintgar, Jugoslavia.

Bled. Jugoslavia.

farming class of people are found throughout Jugoslavia. The farms, or "Polje", as they are called, are very small. These small landowners and peasants can produce only enough to feed and clothe their own families. The farm help is paid very poorly, a man earning 45 or 50 cents and meals a day, working from early morning until dark. Going further we come to Gorenjavas—more Polje—dotted with groups of peasants. One of the most interesting trips that no one should miss when in Jugoslavia is Bled, going by way of Vintgar. The trip through Vintgar must be made by foot, as there is only a narrow bridge built along side a mountain, wide enough for one person. The scenery all through Vintgar is magnificent—huge mountains and waterfalls. About two hours walk and we are in Bled, the famous summer resort. The king has his summer palace in Bled. The famous Triglav (three headed mountain) is in this district. Jugoslavia is sometimes called the land of church steeples. Churches are very numerous, usually situated on high hills. Around many of them is still the cement wall, which the soldiers used for protection in time of war. One can only marvel at the beautiful hand paintings in their churches. After several months of climbing mountains, making short trips to Kranj, Luze, Brezje, Zirovski Vrh, Svet Kriz, Stare Oselica and numerous other places, we packed up our duds once again and were on our way to Switzerland.

Switzerland is unlike anything but itself. Its scenery combines the wild and cultivated. The contrast is seen in the wonderful turquoise-colored lakes, neatly cropped meadows, resembling patchwork quilts, with small villages, immaculate in their tidiness, towering mountains with snow-capped peaks. Switzerland makes a specialty of catering to the tourist. Their railways are practically all electrified. It is divided into three distinct parts, French in the Southwest, German in the North and East, and Italian in the South. Our principal stops in Switzerland were: Geneva, at one end of Lake Geneva. The home of Calvin is still there and the seat of the League of Nations, also the Wilson Park, named after our President. Not far north is Lausanne, an educational center of great importance. Then on to Berne, the capital of Switzerland, its most picturesque city. A few hours away is Lucerne and then Zurich, the center of the commercial and industrial life of the nation.

We are on our way again, and now to France. Our first stop—Lyon—where we saw the Rhone for the first time. Then to Nimes—its Roman architecture, its marvelous parks and then on to the Pyrenes district, a pilgrimage to the most dramatic shrine and dure of Lourdes.

There are so many things about Paris that one could spend months enjoying it all. In the old town are the Grand Boulevards, the Church of the Madeleine, the Place de la Bastille, and the site of the Egyptian Obelisk, often said to be the most beautiful square in the world, there stood the guillotine where Marie Antoinette, and hundreds of her compatriots were beheaded. From one side of it stretches the Champs Elysies, a most beautiful street, straight up to the Arc de Triomphe. At the head of the Avenue de l'Opera' stands the Opera, another most interesting attraction. Then there is Notre Dame, most historic of Paris Churches and one of the most interesting. A block in front of Notre Dame stands the Palace of Justice—in its courtyard is the Sainte Chapelle, with its gorgeous Rose Window. And then to the Pantheon, where Paris buries her honored dead. One of the most interesting trips out of Paris is Versailles—about 10 miles distant. A day is really not enough for going through the palace. There will be seen the Chapel, Louis XV's Wing, The Gallery of Mirrors, Gallery of Battles, beautiful sculptoring, paintings and the plan of the grounds about are to be marvelled at.

After seeing Paris, we proceeded to Liusieux and then on to Cherbourg, where we boarded the boat once again. After four days, eighteen hours and thirty minutes we could again see the Statue of Liberty-and home. The time seemed to have flown by so rapidly. It didn't seem possible. And I was reminded of a line from Burns:

"Pleasures are like poppies spread,
You seize the flower, the bloom is shed."

Poljane Nad Skofjo Loko, Jugoslavia.

Hanna Mountain Elk Girl Scout News

"OUR OVERNIGHT HIKE"

By ELIZABETH CRAWFORD

WITH much anticipation of the good times ahead, eighteen jolly and happy Scouts were trundled off into cars which started for Elk Mountain.

For two whole glorious days and nights we were to sleep in the open with no roof over us except a dark blue sky and twinkling stars. This was just to be an "overnight hike" and there was no time to pitch tents. We made our beds on the hard, grassy ground and what beds! Did we enjoy sleeping under the stars and on top of the bumps? Just ask Mrs. Jones, our Captain, and Jean Milliken, our Lieutenant!

A regular camp program was carried out and each one had a special duty to perform, such as cooking, fire making, dishes and many other small duties. The main interest in our morning program was a two-hour hike. Each patrol had to find one or more flowers and tell where they found it and in what environment it was growing. In the afternoon we went swimming. As it was rather late in the summer, we enjoyed a chilly twenty minutes in the pool. After that we went riding in a loaded wagon. We even learned how to pitch hay. This adventure turned out more exciting than we had expected. Following a short distance of "soft riding" we unexpectedly turned over. As no one was seriously injured this proved very entertaining.

And now to tell you about our campfires and evening programs. This part of the day was enjoyed most of all (except meal times), because of the beauty of it. We were very fortunate in having "old man moon" with us both nights. With a crackling camp fire, a clear night and a big yellow moon peeping between the tall trees, what girl wouldn't enjoy camping overnight? The Meadow Lark Patrol won first place in the evening program with an entertainment of songs, charades and dances. Not only was this patrol one of the peppiest, but also the smallest patrol.

The following night the Senior girls enacted the motto, promise and ten Scout Laws. Clever dramatization of "The Little Red Hen," "The Three Bears" and "The Goats and the Giant" were given by the different patrols.

After taps were sung and a Scout prayer given, and we were all snuggled in bed, a realization of the fact that our "overnight hike" was soon to end dawned upon us and we all promised to save and earn money so that next year we might enjoy a whole two weeks at camp.

AN APPRECIATION

The Hanna Girl Scouts wish to thank the following people for their support in making this camping trip possible: Mrs. J. Briggs, Mrs. F. E. Ford, Mrs. H. Peterson, Mrs. G. Wilkes, Mrs. Evan Jones, Mrs. W. P. Milliken, Mrs. J. H. Crawford, Mrs. C. Russel, Mr. William Norris, Mr. H. M. Challender and Mr. John Milliken.

Left—Captain, Mrs. Henry Jones, and our Lieutenant, Miss Jean Milliken.
Right—The Troop.
Center—Camp Orchestra: Irene Lucas, Hazel Jones, Muriel Russel and Elizabeth Crawford.
Lower—Our Taxi.

Reliance Girl Scout News

Eleanor Zelenka, Verna Pinter, Irene Takis, Mary Sumac, Norma Buckles and Lillian Hurst are working on their tenderfoot tests.

The Reliance Bears have elected Helen Johnson as Scout Reporter.

Patrol leaders are busy preparing for a special meeting to which the Troop Committee has been invited. We hope the Committee will find our work interesting and beneficial.

The Reliance Scouts have lost an interesting and valuable member in the death of Elda Hamblin, who has been a Girl Scout for the past three years. The entire troop turned out to pay their respects at the funeral services of the loved sister.

The Troop Committee met at the home of Mrs. Henry Johnson and elected Mrs. Guy Thomas chairman. Mrs. John Easton was chosen to represent the Committee at the Community Council.

Boy Scout Activities

Boy Scout Notes

Troop No. 166 of Reliance is being reorganized. Mr. William Sisk has been appointed Scoutmaster. Everyone who has been active in Scouting in Sweetwater District will be glad to welcome Mr. Sisk back into Scouting, for the wonderful record that he has made during the past several years.

The Reliance Troop was not registered last year as Mr. Sisk was unable to take care of the work and another Scoutmaster was appointed.

There are between fifteen and twenty boys in the Reliance troop and all are anxious to have a successful organization.

Scout Harold Massie of Troop No. 165 of Superior has qualified for an Eagle Scout Badge. This badge will be awarded at the next regular Court of Honor.

Harold is the first boy of Superior to ever receive an Eagle Scout badge. He has been an active member of Troop No. 165 for the past three years. He has worked faithfully in Scouting and has really earned every one of the twenty-one Merit Badges required for the Eagle rank.

The next regular Court of Honor will be held at the Rock Springs High School Auditorium. Mr. Pryde will show pictures obtained while on his trip to Europe and the British Isles and talk to the boys explaining his trip and many incidents where he was brought into close contact with the Scouting of other countries.

Laughs

"That reminds me," said the man who watched the steam shovel at work. "I'm to play golf tomorrow afternoon!"

"Have you ever loved before?"

"No, John; I have often admired men for their strength, courage, good looks or intelligence, but with you, dear, it is all love, nothing else."

Mr. Greene arrived home from business and was met by a worried-looking wife.

"I think little Johnny's drum annoys the man in the flat above," she told him.

"Oh, and what makes you think that?" asked Greene testily.

His wife lowered her voice somewhat:

"Well, he gave the dear little boy a knife this morning and asked him if he knew what was inside his drum."

Indifference is sometimes acquired at a very young age, and we have as an example the little boy who said to his father, "Say, Dad, that apple I just ate had a worm in it, and I ate that too."

"What?" said his startled parent. "Here, drink this water and wash it down."

But Junior shook his head. "Aw, let 'im walk down."

Mose: "Yo' all didn't get no rabbits? Didn't you have your rabbit's foot with yo' when you went huntin'?"

Andy: "Sho! Ah had one, but de rabbit had fo'."

"My wife has been away for six weeks."

"But why should that make you so down-cast?"

"I wrote her every week and said I spent my evenings at home. She's back now and the gas bill just arrived. It's for twenty-five cents."

Mistress: "And did you have a honeymoon, Mandy?"

Mandy: "W-e-l-l, Rastus done helped me wid de washin' de fust week."

Teacher: "Johnny, can you tell me what a waffle is?"

Johnny: "Yes'm, it's a pancake with a non-skid tread."

The young man led for a heart,
The maid played for a diamond,
The old man came through with a club,
And the sexton used a spade.

Our Little Folks

The Teeny, Tiny Woman

Miss Beatrice Huntington, second grade teacher in the Washington School, Rock Springs, told us the following "teeny, tiny" story for our little folks and drew the clever illustrations for it.—EDITOR.

ONCE upon a time there was a teeny, tiny woman. She lived all alone in a teeny, tiny house. When night came, the teeny, tiny woman lit her teeny, tiny candle. She climbed the teeny, tiny stairs, to her teeny, tiny bedroom. She climbed into her teeny, tiny bed. She blew out her teeny, tiny candle. She closed her teeny, tiny eyes and went to sleep.

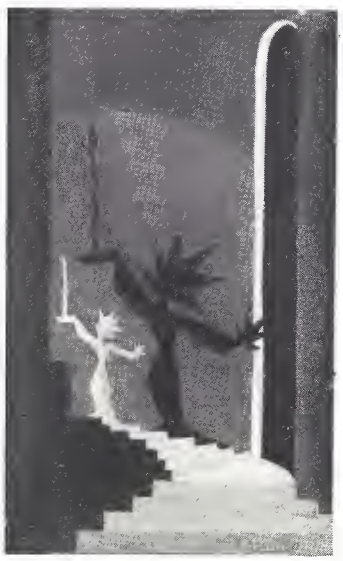
One night when the teeny, tiny woman was sound asleep she heard a teeny, tiny noise. She opened her teeny, tiny eyes. She lit her teeny, tiny candle. She looked under her teeny, tiny chair. There was nothing there. She looked under her teeny, tiny bed. There was nothing there. So she climbed into her teeny, tiny bed. She blew out her teeny, tiny candle. She closed her teeny, tiny eyes and went to sleep.

Teeny, tiny woman hears a noise!

No sooner had the teeny, tiny woman gone to sleep than she heard a teeny, tiny noise. She opened her teeny, tiny eyes. She lit her teeny, tiny candle. She climbed out of her teeny, tiny bed. She crept down the teeny, tiny stairs into her teeny, tiny kitchen. She looked under the teeny, tiny table. There was nothing there. She looked under her teeny, tiny stove. There was nothing there. So she crept back up the teeny, tiny stairs. She climbed into her teeny, tiny bed. She blew out the teeny tiny candle, she closed her teeny, tiny eyes.

No sooner had the teeny, tiny woman gone to sleep than she heard a noise. She climbed out of her teeny, tiny bed. She lit her teeny, tiny candle. She crept down the teeny, tiny stairs into her teeny, tiny kitchen. She looked under her teeny, tiny chair. There was nothing there. She went to the teeny, tiny cupboard. She opened the teeny, tiny door, a teeny, tiny crack, and — out jumped BOO!

"How silly," said the teeny, tiny woman, "to be frightened by nothing but BOO!"



The teeny, tiny woman lights her candle and climbs the stairs.

Are You Having a Halloween Party?

TRADITION tells us that on Halloween night wicked witches meet together in their various secret haunts to plan out their deeds of darkness. Since, according to the Druids, no one is safe from their evil charms unless he takes measures of caution, why not work all the magic we know to overcome the wiles of the witches. To break the spell of the unlucky day the house should be decorated in a weird and spooky way with ghosts, black cats, bats, owls, witches and goblin-head lights. Yellow flowers and autumn leaves will look well with these decorations. In addition there should be plenty of good-luck emblems to break the curse of bad luck. These are branches of mountain ash, horseshoes, wish bones, rabbit feet, four-leaved clovers and elephants.

For an invitation use a rhyme such as the following:

"A wise old owl once said to me,
'It's wise to be light hearted,'
So let's become as wise as he
And on the road get started.

All bad luck that may come to you
Can be turned right about.

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"NOTHING TAKES THE PLACE OF FLOWERS"
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If a screech owl cries, the thing to do
Is turn your pocket out."

SATURDAY, "HALLOWEEN PARTY."
8:30 O'CLOCK

Mary Brown,
382 Cornell Avenue

For games you might use—

PULLING KALE—This is an old Scotch game that can be modified for indoors. In the original game the ones seeking to know the future went into the garden and with eyes closed pulled a stalk. If earth stuck to the stalk it was a sign of good fortune. If the stem was straight or crooked it indicated the figure of one's future husband or wife, and the disposition was shown by the taste of the heart of the stalk. Sticks to represent kale, with favors or funny fortunes attached to the ends, can be buried in a large box of sawdust.

BURNING NUTS—The nuts are named and placed near each other in the fire. If they burn peaceably together, the course of love will run smoothly. If they pop apart, it indicates that the pair will be separated.

APPLE SEED—Name two apple seeds and stick them on the cheeks. The one dropping off first indicates that he will be unfaithful.

PEELINGS—Peel an apple without breaking the peeling, and throw it over the the left shoulder. It will form the initial of the future spouse.

CLUE OF THREAD—Throw a ball of thread out of the window, holding on to the loose end. Rewind it on a reel. The name of the future husband will be found attached to the other end. These balls can be prepared in advance.

Hallowe'en Eve.

If with pleasure you are viewing
Any work a man is doing,
If you like him, if you love him,
Tell him now;
Don't withhold your approbation till
The parson makes ovation
And he lies with snowy lilies
On his brow;
For no matter if you shout it,
He won't really care about it,
He won't know how many teardrops
You have shed;
If you think some praise is due him,
Now's the time to slip it to him.
For he cannot read his tombstone
When he's dead.

Suspicious Husband: "Who called this afternoon?"

His Better Half—"Only Aunt Sophie."

S. H.—"Well, she left her pipe."

News About All of Us

Winton

Mrs. Dan Gardiner entertained at cards and handkerchief shower as a farewell courtesy for Mrs. Pat Lepenski, Wednesday afternoon, September 2. Prize winners were Mrs. Jack Hogan, first; Mrs. Harry Warriner, free-for-all, and Mrs. J. R. Mann, consolation. A delectable lunch followed the cards. Mrs. Lepenski received some very pretty handkerchiefs.

The Altar Society gave a Bake Sale on Saturday, September 5. A neat sum was realized.

The Labor Day Celebration was a decided success from start to finish. Everyone, old and young, participated and all had a good time.

Mrs. Harry Warriner was hostess to the Altar Society and two extra tables of players at a card party on Thursday evening, September 3, at the Community Club House, the honor guest being Mrs. Pat Lepenski. Prize winners were Mrs. Marceau, first, Mrs. Ray Dodds, free-for-all, Mrs. Roy McDonald, consolation, and Mrs. Dave Gardiner, guest prize. A delicious lunch was served after the games. The Altar Society presented Mrs. Lepenski with a lovely gift.

Mrs. Juanita Rogers and Hans Madsen were married in Rock Springs on August 24. A rousing charivari was given for them on their return to Winton. Heartiest congratulations are extended them by everyone.

The Jollyettes (little Girl Scout Troop) sponsored a public card party on Monday evening, September 14. A nice sum was made.

Miss Cecelia Sprowell visited at her home here during the month.

Miss Betty Hanks is spending the winter at Eden.

School started on September 1 with a large enrollment of pupils. Principal and teacher of seventh and eighth grades,

Mr. Tom Seivert; fifth and sixth grades, Miss Rudeen; third and fourth grades, Miss Muriel Crawford; second and third grades, Miss Mary Foster; primary, Miss Lillie Monroe.

"Sunny Boy," son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Besso, Winton. He will be two years old his next birthday, which is in October.

Mrs. James Herd and son, and Mrs. Pete Henderson and children were Salt Lake visitors this month.

Safety First Meetings are monthly affairs now and are eagerly looked forward to by everyone.

Mrs. Kenyon has returned from a month's visit in California with relatives.

Successful benefit dances were given during the past month for George Herd and Stuart Tait.

Donald Clark and Albert Hornsby have broken arms. Donald fell from a swing and little Albert from a porch.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Swanson and daughter, Viola, were in Salt Lake City the first part of the month, where they consulted a specialist in regard to Viola's eyes.

The Woman's Club entertained at a farewell party for Mrs. Pat Lepenski, Friday evening, September 4. Cards were the diversion of the evening. Mrs. Dan Gardiner won first prize and Mrs. Ernest Besso cut the free-for-all. The members presented Mrs. Lepenski with a pretty club pin, along with lots of future good wishes.

Tony Tomisich died suddenly on Friday evening, September 4. Funeral services were held in Rock Springs on Sunday, September 6. The community extends sympathy to the bereaved relatives.

Mrs. William Fowkes entertained thirteen little tots in honor of her little daughter Joy, recently. The afternoon was spent playing games and favors were awarded all the children. Miss Joy was the recipient of many pretty gifts.

Dr. Krueger and family motored to Laramie to attend the wedding of Dr. Krueger's sister, Miss Florabel, to Lawrence Lamb of Worland, Wyoming. Mrs. Krueger and the children stayed for a week's visit.

Mr. Thomas Foster is enjoying a vacation in Los Angeles, California.

Mrs. J. Baird entertained at a shower in honor of Mrs. Hans Madsen. Mrs. Madsen received many lovely and useful gifts.

This has been a banner month for babies at Winton. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Charter have a fine baby girl at their house. Mr. and Mrs. Felix Susic are the proud parents of a baby boy. Mr. and Mrs. John Kobler received a baby girl this month and Mr. and Mrs. John Vickroy also have a baby girl.

Mr. and Mrs. Pat Lepinski have moved to Rock Springs on account of Mrs. Lepinski's health. Pete Henderson has taken over the barber shop.

Rock Springs

Mrs. Dwight Jones has returned from a visit with relatives in Soda Springs, Idaho.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Armstrong are the proud parents of a baby daughter born on Tuesday, August 25.

Miss Anna Prieshoff has returned to her home in Crawford, Nebraska, after having visited here at the home of her brother, E. A. Prieshoff.

Mrs. Lottie Armbuster, of Chanute, Kansas, is visiting at the home of Robert Guy, Sr.

Mrs. William J. Rodda is confined to her home with a badly sprained right ankle.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. McCarty, and daughter Carol, have returned from a visit in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Ruth and Elda Arbogast have returned to their home in Los Angeles, California, after having visited here with their father, Dr. H. J. Arbogast.

Mrs. Charles Outsen entertained at a five hundred card party at her home on Second Street, Saturday evening, August 29.

Mrs. Fred Carlson has returned to her home in Idaho Falls, Idaho, after having visited here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Iredale.

Frank Remitz and family visited at the home of Joe Bider in Quealy.

Thomas LeMarr, Sr., has returned from a short visit to Evanston.

Thomas Christic is confined to the Wyoming General Hospital, where he is recovering from a major operation.

Mr. and Mrs. Steve Angelovich have received word that

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a baby daughter was born to their daughter, Mrs. Andrew Davis, at Helena, Montana.

Mrs. Joseph Woods, of Cheyenne, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Matthew.

Sympathy of the entire community is extended to Steve Harvillo in the loss of his wife, whose death occurred on Thursday, September 3. Funeral services were held from the North Side Catholic Church on Sunday afternoon, September 6.

Miss Bernice Barrass, of Seattle, Washington, visited at the home of her sister, Mrs. Gavin B. Young.

Thomas Overy, Sr., has returned from Salt Lake City, Utah, where he received treatment to his eyes.

Matt Sapet is ill and is confined to the Wyoming General Hospital.

Miss Harriett Outsen entertained at a bridge party at her home on Second Street in honor of Mrs. Max Henderson, of Roundup, Montana, and Mrs. A. F. Meyer of St. Louis, Missouri.

Mrs. George N. Darling entertained the Women's Parish Guild, of the Episcopal church, at her home in the Barracks.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Elias and Miss Mary Taylor have returned from a two weeks vacation spent in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Otto Aho, formerly employed at the mine office, has gone to Laramie, where he will enter the state university.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Darling have returned from a two weeks' vacation spent in southern California.

Mr. and Mrs. James O'Neil, of Hanna, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bennett.

Mr. and Mrs. Matt Morrison have returned from a short visit with relatives in Rawlins.

Miss Margaret Stevenson has gone to Laramie, where she will enter the state University.

Hayden Williams and John Peters have returned from a ten days' vacation spent in eastern Colorado.

Master Tommie George, of Denver, Colorado, is visiting at the home of his grandmother, Mrs. Thomas Whalen.

Mrs. William Paulenko is confined to her home with an injured right foot caused when she fell from the steps at the Lowell school.

Reliance

The quotation we all know, "The melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year," does not hold true in old Wyoming. Where could one find a more glorious or a happier season.

School has reopened with a most interesting corps of teachers and an increased number of students.

Edna Mattonen, who is a student in Creighton School of Nursing in Omaha, is making a short visit here with her family.

Blanche Snyder has gone to Omaha, where she will enter nurses training at Creighton School of Nursing.

Florence McPhie is in Standardville, Utah, making a short visit with her sister, Mrs. Roy Burchard. From there she will go to Salt Lake to enter Holy Cross Hospital as a student nurse.

A delightful "going away" shower was tendered Florence McPhie and Blanche Snyder by their girl friends of Reliance at the home of Mrs. Jack Korogi.

Our sympathy is tendered to the Clark Hamblin family in the death of their oldest daughter, Elda. Another daughter is still very ill with typhoid fever. The girls had been on a vacation visit to Lyman, where it is thought they contracted the disease.

Mr. Clark Hamblin is convalescing after an operation for appendicitis.

A wedding of interest in our midst was that of Miss Ethel Littrell and I. R. Halseth. The young folks will make their home in Green River, we are informed.

Sincerest sympathy of the community is extended to Mrs. William Johnson and family in the recent death of husband and father.

The William Telcks, accompanied by Mrs. Richard Gibbs and family, spent Labor Day in Salt Lake City.

Joe McPhie has gone to Salt Lake, where he will enter Utah State University. He expects to major in journalism.

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Mrs. Mike Takis is a patient in the Wyoming General Hospital.

Helen Johnson, who has had a serious operation on her foot is able to be about again.

Mrs. Nick Burns has gone to California.

To Mrs. Fred Bradley go the honors of having caught the largest fish ever landed in our parts by a woman. On good authority said fish tipped the scales at well over five pounds.

Julia Uhren has gone to Loveland, Colorado, where she will enter the Campion Academy. Upon her graduation from there, she will enter Boulder Sanitarium to take a course in Nurse's Training.

The Reliance Woman's Club will have their first meeting of the year September 16.

Reliance gardens are beautiful this year. The usual judging of the most beautiful garden in the community of the season resulted in the first prize going to the Horace Ainscoughs, the second to William Stark, and the third was divided between the John Porentas and the Joe Kovachs.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Martin, accompanied by Anna Marie Murphy and Bill Mattonen spent the past week end in the Jackson Hole country.

Superior

Mrs. Dr. A. Davis and boys have returned from an extended trip to points in Colorado.

A benefit dance was held for the Superior Baseball team.

Many have been taking advantage of the slack work to make fishing excursions to the North country.

Mrs. Matt Arkle and daughter Lorene, have been patients at the hospital at Rock Springs.

Mrs. Obie Powell entertained in honor of her husband's birthday. The evening was spent in playing 500.

Mr. H. A. Wylam drove to Denver, taking his daughter Veva back to her duties as a trained nurse. Mr. Wylam spent a week renewing acquaintances.

Mr. George A. Brown is still on the sick list.

This has been an exceptionally bad fall for those who are subject to attacks of hay fever and asthma.

The Ladies' Aid held a meeting at the home of Mrs. Ollie Jefferson.

Many who have been out of town during the summer have returned with the starting of school.

We are glad to have the teachers back again, and it looks good to see the young folks going to and from school.

The following is the teaching staff for the Superior schools for this year:

Mr. A. L. Kenney, Superintendent; Miss A. Briggs, High School Principal; Miss Carlstrum, Miss Musolite, Miss Coffman, Mr. Girard, Miss Lamm, Miss Vail, Miss Jokinen, Mr. Telk, Mr. Dodds, Mr. Jiacoletti.

Grade School: Mr. Outsen, Principal; Mrs. J. D. Scott, Mr. Thomas, Miss Farrar, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Burton, Miss Moon. Miss Irene, Miss Woodward, Miss Wylam and Miss Moser.

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Hanna

Jack Cook of Long Beach, California, visited here for a few weeks with relatives and friends.

Mrs. J. B. Hughes and children visited with relatives in Colorado.

Miss Amelia Leino, who is taking nurse's training in Chicago, spent her six weeks vacation here with her father and sisters.

Mrs. and Mrs. O. G. Sharrer and son Jack, returned from a two weeks' motor trip.

Mr. and Mrs. James O'Neil spent their vacation motoring to Oregon.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Shroeder of Mandan, S. D., visited here with Mrs. Shroeder's mother, Mrs. Joseph Jackson.

Mrs. Ward Burford of Ogalalla, Neb., visited here for a few days with her mother Mrs. Agnes Raite.

Mr. and Mrs. John While Jr., are the proud parents of a baby boy born Friday, August 14.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Edwardson and daughter Elsie, Mrs. Albert Woodhead and Mr. William Bowkett Sr., visited

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Barbara Jean Veitch, fifteen-month-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Veitch of Hanna, Wyoming.

here from Sheridan.

Mrs. Jackson and daughter of Henrietta, Mo., visited here with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Ainsworth.

Mrs. Wm. Norris had as her guests for a few days her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Bertheurm of Sheridan, Wyoming.

Mrs. Maynard Withrow gave a surprise party on Friday, August 28, in honor of her mother's 52nd birthday. A very pleasant time was had by the guests who numbered 18.

Mrs. Mangan had as her guests for a few days, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dodds and son of Winton and Mrs. Linder and James Dodds of Los Angeles, Calif.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Barton had as their guests during August, Mrs. Barton's mother, Mrs. Carrie Wemple of Denver and also her sister, Mrs. Edwin P. Deal, of Dighton, Kansas.

John H. Crawford Jr. left for Peru, Nebraska, where he will attend school this winter.

Mrs. G. W. Hughes and daughters, Misses Willamy and Esther of Kenilworth, Utah, visited here on their return from Washington, D. C., where they spent the summer.

Mrs. V. Costello, nee Miss Tyyne Maki, of Hollywood, California, visited here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Maki.

Mr. and Mrs. Waino Akrine of New York City visited Mrs. Akrine's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Nordwall.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Warburton are the proud parents of a baby boy born August 21.

The death of Mrs. John Trahalas on August 24, came after a long illness. Sympathy is extended to the husband and three small daughters who survive.

The community was shocked by the sudden death of Mrs. Chas. Hudson after a short illness at the Presbyterian Hospital in Denver, Colo. Mrs. Hudson was born in Standish, England, 49 years ago. She is survived by her husband, a son, William, and two daughters, Mrs. Andrew Royce of Winton and Hilda Hudson of Hanna. Funeral services were held in Laramie and interment in Laramie cemetery.

Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Smith and two daughters of Omaha, Neb., former residents of Hanna, visited here for a few days. They were the house guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Love.

Mrs. Rachel Smith spent a week in Laramie visiting Mrs. Dave West.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hudson Jr. entertained at a card party in honor of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Hurtt of Casper. Their guests were Messrs. and Mesdames E. S. Shroeder, Bert Tavelli, William Hapgood, Mark Jackson. Misses Eileen Lucas, Eileen Jackson, Willetta Warburton, Jean Milliken, Dolly While, Messrs. Thos. Hudson, Joe Silcock, Vincent Lucas, Floyd Fosdick, Arvey Matson and Joe Jackson. Prizes were won by Mark Jackson, Mrs. Mark Jackson, Eileen Jackson and Floyd Fosdick. After the cards a delicious lunch was served.

Joe Silcock of Terre Haute, Indiana, is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lucas and family.

Tono

Mrs. William Hudson passed away in Tono, Sunday morning, August 30, after a long and lingering illness. She was born in Durham County, England, October 1, 1864. After receiving her education in England, she was married

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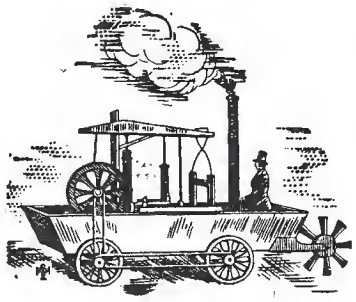

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to Mr. Hudson, coming to this country thirty-seven years ago, settling in Dunlow, Pennsylvania. After living there about five years, they came west to Roslyn, Washington, where they lived about sixteen years after which they moved to Tono, where she resided up to the time of her death. She leaves to mourn her death besides her husband, William, one daughter, Mrs. Dorothy Green, of Port Angeles, and one son, Johnnie, of Tono. Both children were home at the time of her death.

Miss Florence and Pearl Mardicott, who have been attending the summer Normal at Ellensburg, returned home. Florence started teaching at the Hanniford Valley School and Pearl will remain home a couple of weeks, after which she will attend normal at Ellensburg this fall and winter.

Tono grade school opened Tuesday morning, September 1, with good attendance. Mr. William Nicholson is principal and upper grade teacher, and Miss Leona Sheldon, intermediate, and Miss Hulda Rankin, primary.

When the automobile in which they were riding turned over on the highway south of Tacoma, Sunday evening, August 30, Rachel Davis, formerly of Tono and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dave Davis, was killed and Ernest West, her companion, seriously injured. Miss Davis graduated from the eighth grade in Tono and from the Tenino High School, after which she attended the business college at Centralia, from which she graduated. At the time of her death she was working in South Tacoma and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dave Davis, reside in Tono. Funeral services were held Thursday afternoon, September 3, from Centralia.

Mr. and Mrs. William Martina and daughter, Eunice, who have been visiting with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Martina, for a couple of weeks, returned home Monday, August 1, at which place their daughter started school.

The Tono Community Club met at the Club House, Wednesday evening, September 2, after a summer's vacation for three months.

Mrs. Henry Cowell and daughter, Alice Beverley, of Seattle, visited with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ring, for a couple of weeks.

Jimmie Dodd, of Seattle, attended the funeral of Miss Rachel Davis at Centralia and then spent the balance of the week visiting with relatives and friends in Tono.

Mildred Colvin, who is working in Seattle, spent Labor Day vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Colvin, and while here visited with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Forsyth, of Getrude, attended the funeral of Mrs. William Hudson at Centralia, Wednesday, September 2, after which they motored to Tono and visited with relatives, returning home the same evening.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. McBratney and Mr. and Mrs. R. Sanborn and daughter motored to Cle Elum, on Monday, August 31, where Mr. Sanborn has accepted a position with a construction company, the others returning home the same evening.

Ernest Colman, of Seattle, visited with Joe Fusco on Tuesday, September 1. In the evening both boys returned to Seattle, where Joe Fusco expects to work during the winter and also finish his education at the business college.

Mrs. Bernice Morgan, of Tacoma, attended the funeral of Rachel Davis at Centralia, after which she spent a few days visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Edwards, of Tono.

Mr. and Mrs. Todd Dove and daughter, of Centralia, were in Tono visiting with Mrs. Dove's mother, Mrs. Jack Maki, and family.

Word was received that Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Johnson of DuPont are the proud parents of a fine baby boy, Kenneth McClellan, born August 26, weighing six pounds and eight ounces. People of Tono will remember Mrs. Johnson as Miss Ann Walker, first and second grade teacher here about six years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. James P. Forsyth and family, and Mrs. James Forsyth, of Morton, mother of the former, motored to Montana a couple of weeks to visit with relatives and friends. While back there, they visited with Mr. Forsyth's sister who had been quite sick. They all returned except the mother and she will stay with her daughter for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Warren of Tono are the proud parents of a fine, eight-pound baby boy born Monday noon, August 31, in a Centralia hospital.

Miss Elizabeth Peterson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bert A. Peterson, Sr., returned to Everett, on August 30, where she will resume her duties as teacher in the Junior High School this fall. This will make Miss Peterson's third year at Everett.

Mr. and Mrs. John Porich and family have moved to Centralia into the home vacated by Mr. and Mrs. A. Sherack. Mrs. Porich's brother, William Nicholson, teacher at the Tono school, will stay with her this winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Olsen are the proud parents of a fine baby girl born on Friday, August 14, in a Centralia hospital. Mother and baby are doing very nicely. Mrs. Olsen before her marriage was Elizabeth Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clark.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Friend and sons, Carrol and Byrd, enjoyed a few days vacation visiting friends and relatives in Isaquah and Renton. While there, they attended the fourth annual State Meet at Renton of the First Aid and Mine Rescue.

The Office Broom

Ben Outsen knows his numbers—at least so it seems, for he won the set of twelve matched golf clubs and a bag recently raffled by the Club's Pro, Jack Koger, on number seven.

The chief purpose of the new door between Happy Harrington and Vern Murray's office came almost being a total loss for they almost forgot to take Happy's dimensions before cutting the door.

"Afrique Brown" is the latest fall shade—decrees fashion—according to all reports Ning Williams is an ardent sponsor of this shade.

Jack Smith reports that he has put his golf clubs in moth balls . . . . not time for so many diversions was his reason.

E. T. Baldridge has just returned to the office after an absence of three months due to illness. He has been suffering from phlebitis . . . . while pronounced "flea-bitus" the inflection has no significance.

Vern Murray is smoking a pipe, we don't know whether it's a sign of hard times, thrift or more settled habits.

OUT OF TOWN—

Our auditor, Mr. Frank Tallmire, and Mrs. Tallmire, spent a week in Cheyenne.

Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Bayless were in Salt Lake City over Labor Day.

Kenneth Darling and family have just returned from California. They visited in Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Mr. Dewar, who just returned from Canada, reports an exceptionally dry season there.

"Hae ye heard this yin? Donald McNabb was on his way tae Dunfermline. He felt a wee bit dry, so he took oot his bottle—an pu'd the cork. Just as he was aboot tae tak a wee taste, a fellow passenger in the garb o' a meenister said, 'Excuse me, sir, but I am sixty-five years of age and I have never tasted a drop of whisky.' 'Dinna worry yersel,' says Donal', 'ye're no gaun tae start noo.'"

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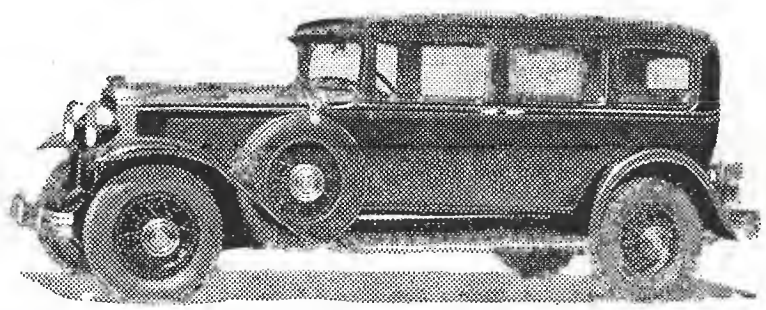

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